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Maclean's

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE AUGUST 7, 1991 VOL. 102 NO. 32

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COVER

THE CBC IN THE FUTURE

This week, as it franchises its all-news channel, the CBC faces the most critical challenges in its 52-year history. With severe government cutbacks, a leadership crisis and staff morale at an all-time low, the network's radio and TV services are at risk. Politicians, private broadcasters and CBC listeners are debating the network's mandate as a source of public programming.

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CANADA

ABORTION IN THE COURTS

The Quebec Court of Appeal upheld an injunction forbidding 21-year-old Chantal Daigle from having an abortion. As the Supreme Court of Canada agreed to hear Daigle's application for an appeal this week, demonstrators on both sides of the emotional abortion debate took to the streets.

— 14



SPORTS

HOPES OF GLORY

Spurred by pitching sensation Mark Loretto, the Montreal Expos—after several dismal seasons—contenders in the National League's pennant race. The newfound success in bringing the fans back to Olympic Stadium and adding revenues for owner Charles Bronfman.

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COVER PHOTO BY MARIAN TROVINO

Content related to our magazine online: 1991

FOCUS ON RESPONSIBILITY

The article entitled "An inflamed debate" (Smith, July 17) documents every aspect of abortion, but there was no mention of preventive methods, sex education, or family planning—all of which would help to eliminate the need for abortion. Surely women must have the responsibility and control to prevent unwanted pregnancies. There are certain cases where an abortion is unfortunately necessary, but many abortions can be prevented. If Dr. Henry Morgentaler used some of his strategies and medical knowledge in the direction of prevention instead of cure, his stance would perhaps be acceptable and worthwhile.

Debra MacIsaac,
Castlegar, B.C.

REVIEWING COMPENSATION

Does Frisco's column "Cordly help for the wounded" (July 10) focuses on the cost of workplace injuries to employees and the limited number of those cases. Yet no amount of tinkering with the present Workers' Compensation Board system will solve the problem of those who have already suffered the effects of workplace hazards. Only immediate attention to prevention by government, employers, and workers can reduce the future cost of workers' compensation. Employers' demands for cuts in workers' compensation costs and their resistance to preventive occupational health and safety measures are unacceptable and unacceptable.

James Robillard,
President, Local 503
Canadian Union of Public Employees,
Ottawa

Please allow me to show Diane Francis through some of Toronto's factories and construction sites where hard hats and safety shoes are not used, safety glasses often are not provided, and safety status and hazardous clutter are the norm. If car tips and sparks are loose because of potholes of oil and grease, perhaps our benevolent system will consider an exception on her behalf.

Donald A. Fraser,
Brampton, Ont.

MAGAZINE CRISIS

While your article "A golden age for magazines" (Cover, July 17) was mostly accurate, I question the theory and the statistical attempt to prove it. In Canada, the industry is facing some of its biggest crises in years. The federal government will cut the postal subsidy by \$45 million, more than the entire annual



Morgentaler: prevention, not cure

profits of the magazine publishing industry. And for the first time in history, readers may have to pay tax on their magazine purchases thanks to Finance Minister Michael Wilson's goods and services tax. Not even Morgentaler's threat to sue is making a difference. While MacIsaac's was trumpeting the arrival of a few 115 magazines, Canadian magazines were taking a golden age, indeed.

Doug Bennett,
Mississauga, Ont.

BELEAGUERED CO-OPERATIVES

It is ironic that MacIsaac's column to educate Canadians about the democratic nature of the worker co-operative movement, through the Soviet example ("Soviet profits," Business, July 17), when Canadian workers have for years been struggling for control of their workplace. While the co-operative movement is attempting to become a more influential player in the Canadian economy, many government and private sector policies impede this development. In many ways, Canadian worker co-operatives, like their Soviet counterparts, exist in an economic system based on hierarchical and centralized control that is both to give real economic power to workers.

Frank Hartmann,
Toronto

LALONDE'S BRAVERY

Cheers to Denis Lalonde ("Giving up the fight," People, June 18) for telling the world why he is retiring—in a victim of child abuse, he can no longer justify fighting. That's braver than stepping into the ring.

Kristine Lane,
Nanaimo, B.C.

PASSAGES

SENTENCED: Carl Gustav Christer Pettersson, 42, an unemployed Swedish laborer, in life imprisonment after being convicted of the Feb. 28, 1968, murder of former Swedish prime minister Olof Palme, in a Stockholm district court. The 11-judge jury found there was insufficient evidence for a conviction, but were swayed by the police's testimony. Pettersson, 59 at the time and in his third year as prime minister, was shot in the back while walking home with his wife—a very dramatic witness—from a Stockholm street. Pettersson, an acknowledged drug and alcohol addict, has been convicted of more than 80 crimes over the past 23 years, is expected to appeal his conviction.



DEAD: Award-winning American author Donald Barthelme, 58, whose innovative, postmodernist style influenced a generation of younger writers and made him a leading figure in modern fiction, of cancer in hospital near his Houston home. He earned wide acclaim in 1967 with his first national novel, *Sansibar*. The author, who published 13 works including collections of short stories and children's books, had just completed a new novel, *The King*, to be released next spring.

DEAD: Steve Rubell, 45, who presided over New York City's night life as co-owner of Studio 54, the exclusive nightclub favored by such jet-setters as Elizabeth Taylor, Liza Minnelli, Bianca Jagger and the late Andy Warhol, of complications from hepatitis and septic shock caused

by bacterial infection, in hospital near his New York City home. Rubell and his business partner Ian Schrager—owners of the now-defunct disco club from 1977 to 1981—volunteered after spending 18 months in prison following a 1979 tax evasion conviction to become co-owners of two luxurious Manhattan hotels and of the popular nightclub the Palladium.

DEAD: Big-band leader Monroe Whitney, 70, a member of the Canadian House of Commons for almost 40 years who helped such performers as Adele Huggins get their start in music, of cancer in hospital near his Brockville, Ont., home. His Moore Whitney Band, which often toured the country during the summer, was a regular feature at the Imperial Room of Toronto's Royal York Hotel from 1948 to 1971.

Reliable source.



The CTV National News with Lloyd Robertson.



LETTERS

THE MELTING POT

As with most of your cover themes, your article on Canada's "ethnic mosaic" ("An angry racial backlash," July 10) seems to be well researched and well-written. One aspect of the problem, however, has been overlooked. In Canada, we live next door to what is probably the contemporary world's outstanding co-existence with that ethnic mosaic problem—the United States' "melting pot." It has been "melting" for several generations. Unfortunately, the results have not been encouraging. Measurement may be made in terms of crime statistics, family breakdown and moral

and social deterioration. Racial intolerance in the result of stereotyping others about whom we have little real assurance. For I am encouraged by the Canadian government's efforts at promoting multiculturalism and racial harmony.

Tarion Singh Parmar,
Ottawa

"An angry racial backlash?" Hardly. Centuries to the assertion of Kevin Doyle in his editorial ("A failed ethnic dream," July 10), Canada's ability to maintain harmony with minority groups has never been "one of the nation's great successes." In fact, Canada has a long and consistent record of racism. The virtual and continued treatment of our native peoples, the

too—except those considered to be from the wrong side of the track. One had to be careful not to assert their views as the racial standards of the country as a whole. From my experience, the problem was not the color of our skin (we are white) but the fact that we were newcomers. Even after 46 years, and after having contributed to this society like everyone else, I find that the racial attitudes still persist, and it takes but a minor disagreement to be reminded that you are not a WASP. The Canadian mosaic is not a creation of the government but a natural consequence of the way society acts.

John W. Sandberg,
Wellesley, Ont.

HYPOCRISY AND GREED

Patricia Starr ("A flurry of scandals," *Canada*, July 10) is not the real culprit in this latest of many scandals, which continue to plague our great country. She is merely a symptom of a growing malaise, which can be diagnosed as hypocrisy and greed and which seems to infect an increasing number of our politicians, business leaders and, yes, even athletes. I bet mergers, leveraged buy-outs, and doping in sports in the same category as that of politicians and their administrators. "Is the tide?" When can we make ethics a compulsory subject in our education system?

John Gromkowski
Georgetown, Ont.



Turkish immigrants in Ottawa: studies of current troubles are needed

compass. A study of Canada's current troubles with its "ethnic mosaic" is badly needed.

Harold A. White,
Toronto

I read with both concern and hope. "An angry racial backlash." My concern and deep regret originate from the view of a racial minority of whom Canadians espousing racial prejudice and intolerance. It is my view that this regrettable reaction is the result of fastidious values and ignorance of the modern imperative of globalisation in human co-operation and economics for our survival and well-being. We are a nation of immigrants who adopted Canada for a better life at different times in our history. We are richer for our acceptance of those who sought economic well-being and personal liberty in our land coloured with religious tolerance and *homo sapiens* tradition. These immigrants have played and continue to play a major role in Canadian social, cultural and economic development despite hardships including racial prejudice, abuse of human rights

pre-Constitution, black slave trade, the exploitation of Chinese railway builders, the wartime internment of Japanese-Canadians and, more recently, the government's warning to government-owned contacts with some Canadian Sikh organisations are a few of the more well-known examples. The real concern is that the media and the government are long overdue in recognizing the profoundly racist nature of Canadian society and giving the problem the attention and priority it demands.

Seamus O'Donnell,
Montreal

When I immigrated to Canada from the Netherlands in 1949, I found that all newcomers were lumped together under the derogatory title of "Ned" and that the only jobs we could have, regardless of training or education, were the two no one else wanted and that were of the least made available to us was inferior to the worst accommodations of today. Aside from religious or ethnic organizations, no established Canadian wanted to bother with

CANADA IN BRIEF

After perusing "Portrait of two nations" (Special Report, July 26, I feel compelled to respond. While Canadians seem to have an ongoing interest in the United States, it is not to say that Americans do not return the favour. However, it is not completely the critical first. News coverage of Canadian matters is practically all the Free Trade Agreement—the subject of so much controversy for Canadians—reverted approximately 10 years in a "World in Brief" section of the *Wichita Eagle-News* when it was signed. Please don't judge this country by its cover, however. There are people like me in the United States who care about what happens in Canada.

Larry A. Carter,
Augusta, Ga.

LEADING BROKER

In your article on Hong Kong in your June 29 issue ("Pet in the colony," *Business*) you refer to Mexico Africa as a "leading Toronto real estate broker." May I point out that Mr. Mann is a leading Toronto real estate broker. *Canadian Business* Magazine.

Martin Ashken Ltd.,
Toronto

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OPENING NOTES

Southam recycles David Suzuki, Brigitte Bardot angers a neighbor, and the Vatican installs dial-a-Pope lines

MYSTERY IN MOSCOW

In the U.S.S.R., once-unsolved tragedies are undergoing scrutiny—including a 1975 incident in which hockey fans were crushed to death near a Moscow hockey arena. Now, Soviet authorities say that at least 30 people died when crowds poured a bus from which teenage Canadian hockey players were throwing shaving gum. But the members of that team, Del. Coops team reject the Soviet explanation of an incident that has puzzled them for 14 years. Ben Nitz, Coops-based William Wrigley Jr. Co. Ltd. did in fact sponsor the championship-winning midjet team on a slogan tour of the Soviet Union. The former players say that the bus supplies that the company gave them went in better for Soviet hockey fans. Said Mike Gorman, 35, who is now a forward with the N.E. Monarchs North Stars: "I can't not remember anyone throwing shaving gum. The bus was stuck there for quite a while after the game, and I did not see anything like that." Gorman has his doubts.

Canada-Russia hockey game: a crash outside an arena



AP Wirephoto

Recycling on the environment beat

The Globe and Mail of Toronto dropped David Suzuki last June—on the grounds that the crusading environmentalist was doing too much of the same old environmental issues in his weekly science column. According to Globe columnist editor Christopher Widdell, the newspaper had unsuccessfully asked Suzuki to write the scope of the column and write about other scientific topics. Responded Suzuki, 63: "It came to a bit of a shock, as it is the first time that I have been fired. For me, the environment is now an interesting everything else. But I was absolutely devastated because it is the only paper that is still right across the country." But The Southern Syndicate actually replaced that national newspaper audience by selling Suzuki's weekly science column to 19 newspapers across the country—including the Globe's



Suzuki: initially devastated after a firing

archival. The Toronto Star, according to Suzuki, who stressed that he has complete freedom to choose the subjects that he will write about, environmental concerns will be frequent themes of his columns. Recycling does work for some newspapers.

FRESH LOSSES ON THE BORDER

A photo by figure that is only 314 inches tall is a giant-sized money earner for Marlene Inc. At a retail price of about \$3.00, G. I. Joe is accounted for 14 percent of the Rhode Island-based toy maker's 1988 revenues of \$1.8 billion. But last month, G. I. Joe—which is now manufactured in Hong Kong—received a shocking setback in Washington, D.C., where U.S. Appeals Court Judge Paul Michel upheld an anti-Customs decision classifying the machine toy soldier as a doll—and therefore subject to a 12 per cent import duty. Call it a border war wound.



Khosrovi/Rushdie, a solitary existence, cut off from family and friends

SERVING AN INDEFINITE SENTENCE

Last Feb. 14, Iran's Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini ordered the execution of British writer Salman Rushdie. Since the now-deceased physician leader imposed that death sentence—because Rushdie's novel *The Satanic Verses* had allegedly blasphemed Islam—the novelist and his wife Marianne Wiggins have remained in hiding. According to officials within London's Foreign Office, Rushdie and his U.S.-born wife had an allegedly advised life, cut off from ordinary

parents and family and friends as they move between secluded safe houses that are reportedly British intelligence units. The spiritual leader last June 4 And, despite reports from the London-based International Commission for the Defence of Salman Rushdie and his Publishers that Rushdie believes the gap between him and his opponents is bridging, the novelist and his wife are still missing a sentence's sentence—with no signs of release.



Bardot: a controversial operation on a doxkey

Curbing animal passions

In her fierce defense of animal rights, Brigitte Bardot has campaigned around the world—including a 2007 trip to as far as 140 miles north of Newfoundland. There, the French actress joined a protest against the annual hunt of seal pups. But, last month, in the French resort town of St-Tropez, the actress' recent respect blurred her animal-loving reputation when she ordered that a neighbor's doxkey be crushed on the stairs of a veterinarian. According to tradition, the animal—which Jean-Pierre Mauduit had temporarily left in her care—had become irrationally aggressive, threatening to injure Bardot's female doxkey, Manon. And, despite Mauduit's anger, Bardot maintained that she had ordered the operation on the basis of her own extended experience with animal husbandry. Indeed, in a recent interview with the French magazine *Merveilles*, Bardot said that she owned 40 cats, 18 dogs, a mare and several pigs. Despite that abundance of animal life, she acknowledged that there are times when necessary in a country villa can be lonely. Said Bardot, who made her last feature film in 2003: "I guess you might come. It is not easy to be a woman alone." Peace and tranquility do not always travel in tandem.

An appeal for plain speech

California's state bar has embarked on a supremely delicate task: to persuade its 117,900 members—the world's largest group of lawyers—to speak simple English at every opportunity. The bar's board of governors recently released a study paper that illustrated the gulf between legal language and plain speech. According to the document, such lawyerly verbiage as, "In this a fair and accurate depiction of the premises alleged to be located within the confines of Mendocino County?" could be phrased, "Is this what the house looks like?" Case closed.

BETS BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN

A Vancouver-based company is about to export some Las Vegas-style glamour behind the velvet curtain—by opening a gambling casino in Czechoslovakia later this month. Sun-Gold Development International Corp. had to defeat six European rivals for the right to install the Casinohotel Mita's first casino in Prague's new Hotel Forum. Their joint venture with Casino, the state travel agency, is intended to attract the hard-currency patronage of foreign tourists—Czech citizens will get entry only as the guests of such foreigners. Still, Sun-Gold president Leslie Stanley predicted that the company will easily repay its \$2.5-million investment during the casino's first year of operation. A large gamble on Marsden.

HOT LINE TO HIS HOLINESS

Since his 1978 election, Pope John Paul II has traveled widely in an effort to visit large numbers of his 800 million Roman Catholic followers around the world. Now, the papal pontiff is making plans to touch that far-flung flock by means of a 24-hour phone-in link to the Vatican. Sponsored by Vatican Radio, the Pope's telephone



Pope John Paul II: papal messages

received messages of inspiration and moral counsel from faithful church members in 140 countries, Spanish, English and Italian and changes daily. And because the Pope's phone-in lines are capable of handling 200 calls simultaneously, getting access to his holiness' daily messages—on such topics as global interdependence—is rarely a problem. Still, with lengthy messages during the Vatican's closing approximately 14.60 per minute from most Canadian cities, fringe parishioners may choose to look to private prayers.

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COLUMN



The Tories' new sales tax could be a windfall

BY DIANE FRANCIS

Finance Minister Michael Wilson has been getting Scotland's treasury this summer to let much-wanted goods and services tax. Already, it is under attack even though it is not scheduled to begin until Jan. 1, 1991. That is because it represents the single largest revenue grab by a Canadian government in its lifetime. The left is so huge that, opponents claim, it can single-handedly cause a recession, retard economic growth and hobble businesses with burdensome paperwork, fines so, there's little doubt it will become a misery. Canadians traditionally take their taxes lying down. After all, this is not the society that decided to rebel by changing tax into the 1960s.

South of the border, tax takes of smaller proportions made the wrath of economists and even sparked new political movements. California's series of vicious budget propositions in the 1970s helped elect America's foremost tax fighter, Ronald Reagan, who provided avert deficit-driven years in the White House. Here in Canada, politicians allow politicians to pass their priorities from their money but, in return, expect it back in the form of gold-plated government services or other goodies. And this time is no exception. Wilson's goods and services tax is a part of the government's future agenda, which will result in a solid annual revenue tax cuts for voters before the next federal election.

Wilson's new tax will be possible because the new sales tax will generate huge surpluses for Ottawa. It replaces a jumble of manufacturing goods, ranging from eight to 13.5 per cent. Although the new tax is lower, in most cases, than the manufacturers' tax, it will be levied on more goods and for the first time will include services. As a result, the new tax will result in much greater revenues for the federal government. The new tax starts on Jan. 1, 1991. I would guess that Wilson will not see exactly how much revenue is generated, then announce cuts to that year's budget.

Income tax cuts could follow introduction of the new nine-per-cent federal sales tax, but no one is sure when—and by how much

will be imposed on fishery and farm products, exports, medical supplies, groceries (not including restaurant meals), legal aid, educational services, health or dental services, day care and residential care.

Estimates are that, for every percentage point of the tax, Ottawa will reap between \$1.5 billion and \$2 billion. That means that the tax will raise \$22.5 billion at the very least. At the most, it will raise \$27 billion in one year. That is considerably more than the \$15 billion raised last year by the federal manufacturers' sales tax. Such a windfall of \$4.5 billion to \$9 billion per year could be used to reduce the deficit, spend on government services, or returned as tax cuts. They MP Don Cousens, whose parliamentary finance committee will conduct public hearings this fall into the new tax, said that the government's agenda is to return the largest tax to taxpayers. Because tax cuts would likely be the greatest for taxpayers in the highest rates. Now, those coming from \$17,500 to \$25,500. Realists say that cuts will be in place before the new tax starts on Jan. 1, 1991. I would guess that Wilson will not see exactly how much revenue is generated, then announce cuts to that year's budget.

The tax is a politician's dream because it will

be less visible than income tax and difficult to track. It is also a revenue money machine, which could be adjusted to maximum political benefits. The Canadian goods and services tax was set at 23.46 per cent, as it is in Sweden, the Tories could slash their federal income taxes for individuals and still collect about the same revenue. But when it is Wilson's rate of 18 per cent, Ottawa could have all income taxes. As it is, at Wilson's nine per cent, the tax may give the government a \$9-billion windfall and income taxes could be reduced by 10 per cent across the board. For from a political death knell, this new tax will be a Tory triumph.

Politics aside, income tax cuts make good economic sense. The Conference Board of Canada warned in June that without income tax cuts, the new goods tax could trigger a recession in 1991. That is because of the huge amounts of money the tax would spend on a very slow economic growth. At the same time, however, the board agreed that the tax could be beneficial in the long run because it replaces Canada's damaging federal manufacturers' sales tax. Without a check, the tax on manufacturers has cut the country's jobs. The years that tax was higher on domestically manufactured goods than were federal taxes on imports coming into Canada. While those holding one own manufacturers at home, it also disadvantaged them abroad.

Wilson's mistake is that the new goods and services tax will make the money grow by \$9 billion. He added "The current tax discourages manufacturing and drives deals out of the economy. Canadian exporters will benefit because they will be exempt from the tax on any goods or services that are exported. Right now, their cost of buying office equipment, sales equipment, vehicles and production equipment includes the manufacturing tax. They either eat the cost or pass it along when they export, which makes them less competitive."

Not surprisingly, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association indicates the new tax and maintains that it shifts to sales or consumption taxes and away from income taxes in business. Last year, Ottawa collected only 23 per cent of its revenue from sales and excise taxes and most of the rest by levying income, both individual and corporate. The association observed that companies which derive a higher proportion of revenues from sales taxes grow considerably faster than those with high income taxes. The reason for this is self-evident. High income taxes sap personal income, encourage cheating and force companies to act up operations in tax havens.

Of course, Canadians shouldn't count on tax cuts before they are announced. There is always a danger that, as a country as easily taxed as this one, Wilson's new goods and services tax will allow spendthrift politicians to order bigger submarines or indulge in other fiscal frolics. But, for a variety of reasons, I am convinced that the cabinet will cut taxes, so that, once again, Canadians will be peacefully parted from their money and will get it back again from politicians buying votes.



Anti-abortion demonstration at a Toronto clinic-induced conviction

CANADA

ABORTION IN THE COURTS

**THE POLITICIANS
DEFER TO THE
JUDGES IN A CASE
THAT HAS RAISED
PASSIONS ACROSS
THE NATION**

Until last week, Ottawa stockbroker Louis Tardif, 32, had never attended a demonstration. But then, the Quebec Court of Appeal ruled that 21-year-old Chloé Gosselin, Gac, anti-abortionist, had a legal basis to sue for removing her 23-week-old pregnancy. The next day, Tardif walked four blocks from her downtown office to join 300 other protesters on the steps of the Supreme Court of Canada building. Standing quietly on the periphery of shouting activists, Tardif said that she feared the federal government might pass a law that would restrict a woman's right to have an abortion. She added, "I watched other cases where activists were harassed down, so I thought that common sense would continue to

prevail. But now it hasn't, and I am part of the silent majority which has decided that, when your freedoms are affected, you have to do something about it." Later, the Supreme Court of Canada agreed to a special session this week to hear Dr. Daigle's application for an appeal.

The much-anticipated Quebec court ruling on the Daigle case highlighted the already polarized divisions between those who oppose abortion under any circumstances (the self-styled pro-life group) and those who favor it as a legal option (who call themselves pro-choice). The Ottawa protest was one of several demonstrations across the country organized by the recently resuscitated former pro-life group. In Montreal, 7,000 marchers turned out to condemn the Quebec Appeal Court's ruling, while in Toronto 600 protesters held a rally. For her part, Daigle immediately had her lawyer petition the Supreme Court of Canada for an appeal. The prospect of another legal battle inspired the initial exaltations of those who oppose abortion.

"This is not the time for a victory parade," said Karen Maroney, an Ottawa lobbyist for the *Canadian Life Coalition*. "One life has been saved, but we still have a law that will save the lives of all unborn children."

But despite the intense pressure on Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's government to end the legal confusion brought about by the 18-month-long absence of a federal law on abortion, there was little sign that any legislation could accelerate the diversity of deeply held convictions on the issue. In fact, there was a chance that the legislative quandary could become even more difficult if the Supreme Court upheld part or all of the Quebec court's judgment.

In its landmark 3-to-2 ruling, the Appeal Court recognized Daigle's fetus as "not an autonomous entity nor the property of anyone, but a living human entity distinct from the mother." Writing for the majority is a decision that may have an effect on other court decisions. Mr. Justice Yves Beaudry, 73, also declared that a woman's right to abortion is not an absolute right that can be exercised at any time and at any place. But, he added, it is a right that should be exercised in a way that respects the rights of others. He also stated that the legal interests of fetuses must also be taken into account when considering whether an abortion should be performed. Said Martin, Scarborough, past president of the Canadian Abortion Rights Action League (CARAL): "The hope at the moment, which gives a man the right to get a woman to carry a pregnancy to term, is outrageous."

Still, the long-term legal significance of the

ruling was unclear pending a Supreme Court decision on whether it would, in fact, hear Daigle's appeal and rule on the merits of the Quebec decision. Although Quebec officials initially intended to petition abortion after the ruling, the Quebec Medical Association advised doctors to consult lawyers on how to protect themselves from possible lawsuits. But other experts argued that the judgment was not a sweeping rejection of abortion rights. "The Quebec court made it clear that the advanced stage of Daigle's pregnancy had a bearing on how they ruled," said Stephen Scott, a constitutional lawyer at McGill University in Montreal. "It is not as if stringent rules

will govern the procedure after 20 weeks of pregnancy unless the mother is otherwise threatened or the fetus is abnormal." Indeed, the court, which would have to decide from summer recess if it decides to hear Daigle's appeal, would have to rule unusually quickly in Daigle's favor for her even to be able to have the abortion in the United States, where some doctors will abort fetuses up to 24 weeks old. Last week, Daigle refused to say whether she would defy the injunction if she loses her request for an appeal or, in the event that the Supreme Court agrees to hear it, the deliberations appear likely to last past her 24th week. Daigle's lawyer, David Bédard, denied the



Bédard, Daigle: a sleeping person's offense after 24 weeks of pregnancy

have now been imposed on abortion, nor have they defined the scope of the rights of either the father or the fetus."

For Daigle, the national significance of her celebrated case could not distract from her deepening personal dilemma. Her legal battle began when her former lover, Montreal car dealership employee Jean-Guy Tremblay, 25, sought an injunction on July 7 that prevented her from having an abortion. By last week, the legal process had taken Daigle into her 21st week of pregnancy. As a result, even if she wins an appeal at the Supreme Court, Daigle cannot have an abortion in Canada, where doctors will

perform the procedure after 20 weeks of pregnancy unless the mother is otherwise threatened or the fetus is abnormal. Indeed, the court, which would have to decide from summer recess if it decides to hear Daigle's appeal, would have to rule unusually quickly in Daigle's favor for her even to be able to have the abortion in the United States, where some doctors will abort fetuses up to 24 weeks old. Last week, Daigle refused to say whether she would defy the injunction if she loses her request for an appeal or, in the event that the Supreme Court agrees to hear it, the deliberations appear likely to last past her 24th week. Daigle's lawyer, David Bédard, denied the

National Notes

PERSUIT ON THE HIGH SEAS

Officers on a Canadian patrol vessel said that they were warned by a U.S. fishing trawler while pursuing the boat for 17 hours off the coast of Nova Scotia. They said that senior officials in Ottawa would not grant permission to fire warning shots, and the boat, suspected of fishing in Canadian waters, fled into U.S. waters.

COUNTDOWN TO AN ELECTION

Liberal officials in Quebec said that Robert Bourassa may move his widely anticipated call for a late-season or fall provincial election before the annual Premier's Conference, which will be held next year in Quebec City from Aug. 19 to 22.

MOVING THE HANGAR

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney shifted one major civil servants but added Paul Telford, 50, to remain as clerk of the Privy Council and secretary to the cabinet. The government ended months of speculation that Telford—the country's top civil servant since 1985—would be stepping down. Among the changes: Canadian International Development Agency president Margaret Carley-Carmon became deputy health and welfare minister, and Marcel Masse, a former CITA president currently serving as a director of the International Monetary Fund in Washington, returned to his old post.

GLOOMY PREDICTIONS

The *Atlantic Society* said that a proposed \$7.5-billion Phase 2 of Quebec's massive James Bay power project threatens to wipe out several species of fish. The international environmental group called on the Canadian and U.S. governments to conduct a full environmental assessment.

A BREAK FOR PETERSON

The Ontario legislature resumed after a session dominated by controversial decisions by Liberal officials by head cases Patricia Starr and real estate developers. An Premier David Peterson was finishing plans for a cabinet shuffle expected this week. Starr broke a two-month silence by giving a series of interviews in which she discussed considerations of the scandal as a "troubling irony."

SHELTER ON HOLD

The federal government has indefinitely postponed plans for a \$8.4-million federal shelter in Fredericton to house up to 200 homeless and battered women. The event at a federal war. New Brunswick Premier Frank McKenna had asked Ottawa to reconsider the project because of the expense involved.

after the Supreme Court has disagreed with the law.

In fact, the Tory government has been perched on the abortion issue ever since the Supreme Court struck down the previous criminal law in January, 1986, on the grounds that it violated the rights of women. Since then, parliament has passed a series of bills aimed at regulating access to abortion without infringing on the constitutional rights of women. But senior ministers, who discussed the question again as recently as July 24 at a meeting of the cabinet's top-level priorities and planning committee, cannot split over what kind of legislation should be drafted. Some, such as Status of Women Minister Barbara McGaughey, are seen as supporters of a woman's right to choose as the matter of abortion. Others, including Deputy Prime Minister Donald Macdonald, are viewed as sympathetic to the demands of anti-abortionists. Many cabinet ministers may be forced to compromise their beliefs because Mulroney has hinted to reporters that, unlike his wife who will be allowed to vote according to their conscience, cabinet members may be required to support the government's bill.

Increasingly, government officials said that the Tories may try to dodge political hotbeds by developing a law based on the recommendations made last April by the independent Law Reform Commission of Canada. In a paper titled "Crimes Against the Fetus," the commission outlined a compromise solution that would make some abortions illegal. The commission suggested allowing abortions in the early stages of pregnancy, provided that a woman or doctor believe that bearing the child would cause the mother psychological or physical harm. But commission members also indicated on abortion was in the final, frozen 22 weeks—and in the 24-week age it is now possible, that as advances in technology, for a premature baby to survive outside the womb. The commission also suggested making any provision for unborn rights to be decided by the courts.

But questions on both sides of the issue arose last week that the cabinet seems to have emerged with amazing speed from an unlikely source. Anti-abortion activists revealed that Tremblay—who responded to an accusation by Dugale that he had said physical violence against her by saying that he never hit her "hard enough to leave marks"—is an anti-abortionist for his position. Said Hughes, whose organization paid part of Tremblay's legal costs, "I hear some of the strange things he says, and I think to myself, 'Good heavens.' But we just have to deal with these cases which walk out on us."

One such case was that of 29-year-old Toronto-based dancer Barbara Dault who, having had an Ontario court overturn a no-abortion question obtained by her ex-boyfriend, had the operation on July 15—then started her family and supports a week later by saying that the violence she had not gone along with it. Last week, Dault, accompanied by Gregory Murphy, 32, the ex-boyfriend with whom she has reconciled, stood outside the Quebec City courthouse where the judges were deliberating Dault's case. She handed out photographs of a letter that she had addressed to Dault, urging her not to have an abortion and to "think about the baby inside of you begging for life."

But since last November's election, the situation has turned on its head. Since the passing of Ontario's new 90% Hughes said that those opposed to abortion now count more than 100 acts solely in favor of a law that would ban abortion except in certain cases. And they have identified another 50 acts whom they are now opposing. In the past, the anti-abortionists—who included making the graphic anti-abortion film *Sister Susan* available—



Tremblay accusations of violence

able as Parliament's closed-court vote (which) has convinced some MPs, notably Ontario Liberal Don Cousens, to become a case.

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Chief Justice Brian Dickson tells



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On the other hand, despite the current chaotic legal situation in Quebec, where federal rights are in a danger now threatened, the pro-abortion forces will insist that no law be passed. Said CARA's Scarborough, "It may be dangerous to let things continue without a law that we are absolutely convinced that we are going to win in the end that we are going to hold the line on our position that we are better off without legislation." And the fact, which has pleased that 43 MPs will vote along party lines, confirms that no law is needed because abortion is a matter to be decided between women and their doctors. Last week, anti-abortionists said that the only law the party would ever support would be one that extended those rights, without considering abortions at any stage of pregnancy.

By galvanizing their supporters into action last week, the pro-abortion network also demonstrated that it is not politically weakened without influence. "Once the old law was struck down, the pro-life side was just left with the whole issue that would go away," said Virginia Richards, who headed the Vancouver chapter of the newly based Forces for Choice last year. "The new scenario is not taking a major step."

The high emotion surrounding the Dault case—and the possibility that other court battles may arise—has ensured that the underlying debate will be loud and acrimonious. And yet Parliament continues to move in the full, many may say realize that only by compromising on an abortion law will either side manage to achieve any of its aims. Although anti-abortion Liberal Rickman said, "I am not saying I cannot put a lot of votes in my way. But other MPs will have to come out with me, too." Still, in the few days since the passage of the Criminal Code, there has been little sign of a search for common ground.

DEBBIE WALLACE with MARC GLADIE and JANA THOMAS in Ottawa



Forest fire near Cross Lake, Man.: 'The whole North is one big blaze'

A season of infernos

Fires raged out of control in three provinces

His face flushed with heat and streaked with sweat, a thirty-year-old Wilson Spence, 32, gaped for air as he looked away from the intense heat of the burning poplar just a few metres away. Spence, a resident of Nelson House, 75 km west of Thompson, Man., was in a 25-member crew of firefighters battling the blaze near his home community. But with northwesterly winds blowing from the south, Spence and his fellow firefighters were forced to retreat. "It's a pretty dangerous with so much smoke," said Spence. "You can't breathe and you can't see."

Later last week, scattered rain helped firefighters bring some of those blazes under control. But the rains did little to counteract the effects of two successive years of drought conditions in the timber-rich forests of northern Manitoba, Ontario and Saskatchewan. At week's end, about 870 burning fires throughout the country at the same time. Said Manitoba Natural Resources Minister Harry Kain on July 24, "The whole North is one big blaze right now."

During the week, high temperatures and unpredictable lightning storms, was still raging out of control in those provinces alone, with Manitoba, hearing the brunt of the devastation. So far this year, the province has lost about 900 fires—compared with 406 in the first half of 1987—and the firefighting bill has already topped \$25 million. And in one of the largest evacuations in Manitoba's history, more than 23,000 people were moved from their small communities in northern Manitoba to Thompson, Winnipeg and elsewhere. One elderly woman suffered a heart attack while being evacuated, but, almost miraculously, there were no known deaths as a direct result of the fires. Still, some experts warned that the situation could quickly deteriorate even further. Manicomens, they speculated that the global warming trend could cause worse problems in the years ahead.

In fact, last week's continuing inferno in northern Manitoba was the second major outbreak of fire in the province's history this year. Firefighters have had their hands full since the spring, when an early advent of hot, and dry weather led to a rash of fires in mid-May that consumed about 2,000 square miles of forest and brush and drove 1,800 people from their homes. The problem continued throughout June and the first half of July, with an average of

50 fires burning each week. But then the situation worsened dramatically during a 24-hour period beginning on July 18, when lightning struck some 50 new fires, most of them in northern Manitoba.

At Cross Lake, a community of 2,000 people and nearly 1,000 wooden buildings, 600 km north of Winnipeg, officials closed the airport because of the smoke. With the fire threatening the only access road into the community, local and provincial officials mounted a massive evacuation effort on July 24. About 3,000 residents were taken by bus on the firehouse, 130-km trip north to Thompson or to areas of the other nearby towns and villages. By week's end, the firefighters' efforts had paid off. Cross Lake escaped destruction and most of the residents returned home, although smoke from nearby

fires still hung in the air. In Thompson, many of the burning town's 15,000 residents packed in to help the stranded evacuees. The outsiders were billeted with friends and relatives in green shacks in vacant apartment houses and community centres—including the city's recreation complex. There, hundreds slept on cots mats or on the floors spread on a concrete floor. Some evacuees, accompanied by the firefighters, had been managed to find new cottages and campgrounds before leaving their homes, watched their restless children chase each other in a constant game of tag.

When bad-weather rains and heavy smoke closed in around the community of Cross Lake, 250 km southwest of Thompson, on July 22, officials tried to evacuate most of the 1,700 residents by airplane. But the heavy smoke prevented the planes from landing. At dawn the next morning, officials tried again—with better luck. Because of the greater smoke, many firefighters had to be evacuated. That night was successful and the residents were flown to the safety of an emergency shelter in nearby Pine Falls.

At times, the smoke became almost as threatening as the flames themselves. Native hunters, provincial and federal officials received hundreds of reports of people, especially children the elderly and those with chronic respiratory ailments, experiencing breathing problems. For each of last week's fires, there were thousands of evacuees whose path was covered by a low-lying cloud of rusty grey smoke that reduced visibility to only a few metres. To close the airport intensively between July 21 and July 25. For his part, provincial Northern Affairs Minister James Downey, who toured the area in three separate missions, said that it was a frightening spectacle. "It was unbearable to see those

massive clouds of smoke," Donnelly said. But in spite of the smoke and the ever-present danger of falling fires, some northern residents were critical of the evacuation of Inuits. "We one should tell me what to come where go," said Nelson Sene, a 64-year-old Inuit trapper and fisherman, resident to Thompson from his home at Norway House 206 km to the south.

As light rains last week helped firefighters bring some blazes under control, Manitoba fire-fighters estimated that about 3,000 square miles of provincial forests have been destroyed so far this year—over 1,800 square miles more than were destroyed by fires last year in the entire country and five times Manitoba's annual average. For his part, Wilkes Meid, superintendent of the fire program for the provincial natural resources department, noted that the relative drought conditions of recent years were at the heart of the problem. "It went on all last summer, with considerably less precipitation this winter and spring, and it has carried right on this summer," Meid said. He added that the drought has even affected bog and wetland areas, which normally act as firebreaks. "They're so dry that fires just spread where they want," Meid told Manitoba's Press. According to Meid, "Nothing is stopping these fires."

But the destruction may be part of a troubling trend. Statistics from the National Forestry Institute in Petawawa, Ont., show that over the past 36 years forest fire outbreaks across Canada have increased to an average of 6,000 a year from 6,000. And some scientists and experts speculate that there may be a direct connection between that increase and global climatic changes. Said Dennis Delé, the federal government's chief forest-fire coordinator: "We're starting to get the hint that something's going on out there."

Climate specialist Kenneth Hare also said that the first and high temperature experienced last summer have again drawn attention to the so-called greenhouse effect—which experts say could raise the earth's temperature by as much as four degrees within 50 years because of a buildup of heat-trapping gases in the atmosphere. Hare, chairman of the Climate Program Branch in Ottawa, which advises the government on how to cope with change in the climate, told Manitoba's Press that there is substantial evidence that the greenhouse effect is already in progress.

For one thing, the fire hot-spots on record have all occurred in the 1980s. As well, the August forest fires over northern Manitoba, which the government has designated as the third of Canada's forest land, occurred in 1987. There have been even more bigger forest fires the border in the Soviet Union at the same time, but few details have become available. And there said that the effects of several forest fire evacuations could be "amplified" in the event, he said, "you will see even more forest fires." That prospect offered little cheer to Manitoba's weary firefighters and evacuees.

GREG W. THOMPSON AND JOSH ABRAMS
in Winnipeg and NELOU ANDERSON in Ottawa

A disquieting mystery

St. John's rallies behind an abandoned girl

The crumpled figure on the front steps of the Anglican cathedral in downtown St. John's, Nfld., immediately caught the attention of a passing policeman. Shortly after 7 a.m. on July 7, the powerfully built, teenage girl dressed in a blue winter coat and red overalls slumped in the porch of the state's stone Cathedral of St. John the Baptist, apparently unable to move or speak. The unknown girl was then walked to the neighbouring Newfoundland Supreme Court building and sent security guard John Coombs. "There's a girl on the church steps not far from here. It looks like she's sick," Coombs, at first, notified Newfoundlanders. Now, nearly a month later, the girl's death is the subject of a severely disabled girl known simply as Christina remains a compelling but disquieting mystery that deepens with every passing day. Said John Elford, provincial minister of social services, who has coordinated the attempts to solve the mystery of Christina: "Unless she comes from where R. T. came from, somebody in this world knows who she is."

But in spite of media reports throughout North America and Europe—and inquiries conducted by police as far away as Eastern Europe—Christina's true identity remains a mystery. When she was found, Christina did not have any identification. Though her coat bore the logo "Agoon," a U.S.-based manufacturer, and her white leather sneakers the trademark "Proton," distributed by a company based in Kansas, other labels had been removed from her clothing. In addition to two small overnight bags holding extra clothing, the five-foot, one-inch, 155-lb. girl had only a teddy bear, one doll, an English language Bible, a book of religious stories titled *Stories of Hebrews* and with the letter "C" on the cover. The St. John's, a Jewish Child Health Centre in St. John's—where Christina has recently been living—initially disapproved her dress as criminal proof, but they said that she was obviously healthy and that there were no signs of sexual abuse. Christina understood not only spoken English but German and Slovene—and all the languages spoken in Yugoslavia—and that she was able to use sign language.

Using that sign language and symbol cards, investigators questioned the girl about her

parents. She initially told them that her name was Christina Yano and that she had come to Newfoundland about a small white yacht with three men, her mother and a nanny. She said that her mother was a Yugoslav who had moved to England, and added that she had attended a small nautical school for disabled children in England. She was also able to recognize British money. Christina said that she had lost the power to speak or write sometime after the age of 10. But as police and a team of psychologists, neurologists, government officials and social workers assigned to her case continued to work with the girl, they found that the story she had first told investigators began to unravel. Said Lisa, Christina Tapp of the Royal



JOHN G. HARRIS

Christina: dental experts, police search for clues

Newfoundland Constabulary, head of a four-man police group investigating the case. "Obviously, there is something going on with her that she hasn't said us."

Under questioning, Christina revealed that she had made up the name Yano, and that her first name was not Christina but Clemmie. And the girl's story of the mysterious arrival by boat could not be corroborated by Canadian customs or immigration officials. For his part, police said that during questioning Christina had been as evasive as the apparently cheerful "What is your mother's name?" and "Where does she live?" there is no way, Elford said. "She won't even look at us. And that has been one mystery."

But Christina's statements also proved dangerous to her health. After their original diagnosis of cerebral palsy, the doctors learned that Christina's physical condition appeared to be deteriorating more rapidly than they expected. With Christina steadfastly refusing to say any-

thing about her condition or what condition she had been told, doctors conducted more tests and finally thought that she may be suffering from a rare muscular degenerative condition called Duchenne's muscular dystrophy. Named Georges a Montreal University neurologist called in to consult on Christina's case, advised the disease "an extremely rare, serious, progressive illness." Courtney said that while it is controllable by medication, dystonia "can shorten the life span." New doctors are no longer certain that Christina is in fact suffering from dystonia. But they have been administering medication, which has brought about an improvement in Christina's condition.

Meanwhile, Christina has shown that she shares the tastes of other children her age, favouring food from McDonald's and clearly enjoying a showing of *Gladiators* at 7. And she has become a subject of everyday conversation for Newfoundlanders. "Everybody who comes in here talks about it every day," said Frances Davis, owner of Frances' Beauty Shoppe on Tapscott Road in St. John's. "People wonder what happened to her. They wonder why her mother dropped her there. They wonder how she could have done it. They wonder why they don't find out soon about her but what's wrong with her." Media interest around the world has increased as well.

Meanwhile, some Newfoundlanders have shown pride in the warm welcome extended to Christina—especially at the face of the six alone world, that has rocked the province's Roman Catholic Church. "I'm an unwashed, ignorant, stupid, dirty old man in the streets in this way may not be uncommon in the world's big cities," said one newspaper editor. "It is highly uncommon. A great deal of attention has been called to her to the annual abuse of children in this province, and some may be thinking of Newfoundland as a haven of pedophilia. It is, in fact, a traditional society in which love of children is central theme." Added Susan Gage, co-director of St. John's Baby Childbirth Training Centre: "If there are anywhere people would put together over something like this, it's certainly here."

Still, many residents say that they cannot understand why Christina refuses to discuss her past or defend her mother, for one, a claim that Christina's father is a clerk at Lums Park Market in downtown St. John's, said. "I feel she should cooperate with us and let us help her," Tapp, who says that the case has not been well received in his corner, himself speaks emotionally of Christina, saying she is "a lovely little girl, very bright and compassionate. I think she is confident her mom is going to come back for her." But he also

noted that, because she has apparently had no investigations "We have got to tread carefully. One breath, twice shy, that sort of thing." Added Tapp: "The thing is that the girl could tell us everything if she wanted to." Elford says that efforts to uncover Christina's background could be as costly as Christina has two officers and an adolescent analyst working full time on the case while he travels

on. But he added: "We are not sure of anything now. We are at a point where we just have to think about this case."

Last week, dental experts examined Christina's teeth in an effort to determine where she came from. "Dental tests can tell which part of the world dental work was done," Elford said. But the experts could only conclude that whatever dental work Christina had received was of high



St. John the Baptist cathedral—a crumpled figure on the steps at 7 in the morning

quality. If her parents or country of origin cannot be determined, Christina will likely be made a ward of the province until she reaches 16 and then in a foster home. Said Elford: "I think for next move is getting her back to reality." To that end, Christina will likely be advised that she should begin to prepare herself for school in September—as the mystery over her origins and arrival in St. John's continues to prompt both Newfoundlanders and outsiders alike.

GLEN ALLAN AND RUSSELL HANCOCK
in St. John's

A Prairie deadlock

The privatization debate heats up in Regina

At the Shell Restaurant and Gas Bar in Regina, Sask., the talk, as usual, was mainly about crops and man and local farmers gathered for coffee. But even in the town of 640 people a hot debate was raging in the provincial legislature in Regina, 100 km to the south, has twisted a nerve among local residents. By last week, arguments over the Conservative government's controversial plan to privatize the Potash Corp. of Saskatchewan

gas company SaskEnergy. The NDP responded by walking out of the house, leaving the dreary bells, which call members into session, ringing for 17 days. As a result, the Tories have not yet proceeded with the legislation. Instead, they established a three-member panel, headed by University of Regina professor Lloyd Barber, to hold public hearings into the issue and report back to the cabinet in late October. As well, a string of recent controversies, in-

cluding \$167 million in 1986, but in 1982, Devine's Tories assumed power and, within a few years, the corporation looked a lot less attractive as a glit of potash on the world market caused the price of the mineral to fall to a low of \$50 a ton in May, 1986 from \$130 a ton six years earlier. The corporation's financial results in 1987 recorded a loss of \$300 million in 1986 and \$28 million in 1987, while its accumulated debt soared to \$662 million.

Then, last year, the financial outlook for the corporation improved as it posted a profit of \$106 million. One reason for that turnaround was increased demand for fertilizers from Third World countries. The Devine government has also streamlined the corporation—a process that has included 372 staff layoffs over the past two years. And with the opposition again in fighting trim, the Tories decided to look for a buyer. On April 14, they introduced Bill 30, the enabling legislation that would open the Potash Corp.—valued at about \$1.2 billion—to about \$600 million in public share sales.

But so far, the Tories have derailed the government's privatization initiative. Said opposition House Leader Dennis Lunn, "We won't let them sell off what already belongs to the Saskatchewan people." Indeed, since the legislation was introduced, the opposition has spent more than 50 hours in the legislature speaking against the bill—and in so doing, not allowing it to pass. Considering Conservative changes that they are illustrating, New Democrats point out that when Potash Corp. was first established it took more than 100 hours of debate before the legislation passed.

But Devine's government is clearly losing patience. On July 21, Govt. House, deputy government house leader, said that enough chatter, the biggest gas in the government's debt-laden arsenal, "was definitely

in order." In that way, the government could call a vote on Bill 30 after just one more day of debate. But because closure is effective in a gag on the opposition, governments generally resort to it only in extreme situations. For their part, NDP spokesmen say that they want the potash debate to be moved into the fall legislative session, when the report on SaskEnergy is due and when the whole issue of privatization can be discussed. And LaGrange has added that the NDP is devoted to following the Tories every step of the way. "It won't be pretty," he said.

Still, some observers say that Devine, faced with his low standing in the polls, may have no option but to do this. De Vries noted that the widespread perception that the Conservatives are out of control "could kill this government." And with a provincial election expected somewhere within the next 18 months, the Tories must regain not only control, but also the trust of the Saskatchewan electorate.

PIETER KOPPELLEN with
PATRICK MORANON in Regina



Devine, leading over the potash industry casts a shadow over his Tories' political future

had formed the current session of the legislature to go through three weeks past its usual deadline. As far as restaurant co-owner Cheryl Reed is concerned, many local people feel that the government is just "wasting time and taxpayer dollars." And that sense of dissatisfaction with the government is reflected in the government's low standing in recent polls. In May, for one, an Angus Reid Associates poll showed that Premier Grant Devine's Tories had the support of a mere 33 per cent of the public—41 points behind the New Democratic Party's standing. That same poll found that 58 per cent of respondents were in favor of the government's privatization plan, with only 27 per cent opposing support. Said Daniel de Vries, dean of political science at the University of Regina, "The Conservatives are melting."

The Tories, who held 38 of the 64 seats, have been embattled throughout most of the current session, which opened on March 8. In late April, the government tried to introduce four bills that would have led to the privatization of another Crown corporation, the national

oil company. A vote on the privatization of the \$4-million government-owned company that claims to have developed a computer program to translate English into French, led to further public outcry against the government. Now, the atmosphere debate over government plans to privatize the Potash Corp. has brought the legislature to a virtual standstill and cast a broader shadow over Devine's political future.

At issue is a little white mineral called potash, used as a fertilizer for potash-rich soil. Saskatchewan's vast 100-million-ton potash reserves have made the province a major world supplier of the agricultural chemical. In 1975, the rise government of then-Premier Allan Blakeney, frustrated by what it saw as U.S. domination of the provincial potash industry—at the time, most of the province's 10 potash mines were foreign-owned—introduced a bill to establish the corporation. The bill passed in 1976 and Potash Corp. acquired four mines from three U.S. owners.

The corporation became a valuable source of revenue for the government, earning as much

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Out with party supporters on election night. "It is time for women to stand up and tell men to follow us!"

WORLD

UPSET IN JAPAN

Seldom has a political career crumbled so fast, and never in Japan's traditionally male-dominated society had one succumbed to an scandal. But that woman—what Japanese newspapers called the "Midnight Factor"—helped to drive Prime Minister Sosuke Uno out of office last week after less than two months in the job. Female voters, who outnumbered capable male voters by 27 million and voted a higher turnout, were agitated by Uno's extramarital affairs and gonorrhea and by a new sales tax. Female candidates, who campaigned in record numbers for the July 23 elections, were equally out-sold by Agriculture Minister Haseo Retschtein's sister-

A SEX SCANDAL AND A NEW SALES TAX HAND JAPAN'S RULING PARTY ITS WORST ELECTORAL DEFEAT IN 34 YEARS

tion that women are "useless in politics." Together, they handed the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) its worst defeat in 34 years, wiping out its majority in Japan's influential upper house of parliament. A scandal Uno resigned the next day, saying it had been "a very difficult decision."

The biggest winner was Socialist Leader Tetsuo Hata, the first woman to head a political party in power. Japan, who is now in a position to mount a challenge for the premiership. Her party ended up with 86 seats in the 252-member upper house—11 of them won by women—and is trying to cobble together an opposition coalition to wrest control of the

more powerful lower house, and that the government from the LDP. The later-based Rengo (Good-Enough) Group, closely allied with the Socialists, gained another 11 seats. The LDP, meanwhile, which needed to win 54 of the 126 upper house seats to retain its majority, secured only 36 seats, reducing the governing party's presence in the chamber to 100 from 142. The LDP still has majority of 283 seats in the 512-member lower house, which chooses the prime minister. But the upper house has veto power over all bills and can delay the budget and treaties.

Although Uno accepted the blame for his party's worst electoral defeat since the war was fought in 1955, it was not entirely his fault. There was a growing perception, long before he took office in June 8, that the governing party had become arrogant and corrupted by power. Farmers, a key constituency, charged that the LDP had turned their livelihood by lowering price supports and import barriers on some agricultural commodities. Consumer groups, spearheaded by housewives, objected to a three-per-cent sales tax on goods and services that was rumormongered throughout last year. And a succession of substance-peddling scandals focused attention on the party's former's cozy relationship with big business.

Uno, a former foreign minister, was selected for the post partly because he was untainted by the scandal that had brought down his predecessor, Noboru Takeuchi. LDP power brokers maintained that he was one of the few members of their "club" who could help the party recover from the disaster after, in which a published congratulatory telegram by distinguished members of parliament in undergarments and political donations to election losses.

It was that air of general disenchantment with the LDP that made Uno fail. He was not the first Japanese politician to oval himself of a gonorrhea—but he was the first to have the Japanese press write about it. Two days after he moved into the prime minister's office, the Sunday Mainichi magazine leaked a long-pending taboo on discussing details of politicians' private lives. It published the account of the gonorrhea, Mitsuo Muroguchi, describing how Uno, 66, had paid her to be mistress and instructed her to tell the press.

Further revelations of Uno's sexual dalliances, anonymously culled from the prime minister. On June 26, Japanese newspapers reported that Uno told the LDP's leadership he wanted to resign but was persuaded to stay in office—as long as he kept enough to represent Japan at the G7 economic summit in Athens in mid-July. Throughout the 16-day political campaign, Uno kept a low profile, leaving it up to his wife,

Chayo—another of two daughters—to appear before a group of women and apologize for her husband's indiscretions. Such behavior did not inspire his standing among male voters.

In contrast, he proved to be an unusually popular campaigner who emphasized on the women's vote by purporting the election as a battle between wholesome housewives and corrupt "old boy" politicians. Japanese women have persevered on behalf of their fathers and their husbands, always making several steps behind men, the LDP chiding supporters in Fukushima. "But the time for an end of conservatism has arrived. It is time for women to stand up and tell men to follow us!" A record 146 women candidates sought office—compared with 62 in the last upper house election—and 27 of them won. Half of those were members of the New Japan Socialist Party (NJP), and only two ran on the LDP ticket. "I really believe that this was a people's revolution coming from the kitchen," said Kanao Shinsuke, a successful Rengo candidate in Niigata. His husband has been very little to do with business. The former law professor—suddenly portrayed by the LDP as a left-wing version of Margaret Thatcher—is 80, unmarried and childless. Even progressive Japanese express the belief that a woman without a family has missed out on life. Some of her other traits, which would be admired in a male politician, have been criticized as insufficiently feminine: she has a deep voice, excels in the crucially important Japanese art of drinking with the boys—and has a passion for politics. First elected to the lower house in 1960, Dos served as head of the LDP's foreign affairs committee and as party vice-chairman during the party leadership in 1986.

Dos's rise to national prominence still baffles many Japanese, and her ability to hold together an opportunistic coalition remains questionable. Although all the other opposition parties have agreed to submit a bill abolishing the three-per-cent sales tax, they

opposed Socialist calls for dismantling the Japanese military establishment and abandoning a 29-year-old security treaty with the United States. The Democratic Socialist Party and the Komeito (Clean Government) Party have about as much in common with the LDP as they do with the LDP—which also is causing them as coalition partners. The one only hope that LDP might ever have to stand in the next prime minister will cause greater dismay in government ranks than that of the opposition. As for Uno—an accomplished poet—he can, perhaps, compose a haiku on the odyssey of politics in an unreserved manner.

HOLGER JENSEN and **KEVIN BOLLEA** in Tokyo

World Notes

A NEW PARTY ISSS

Poland's Communists elected Mazowiecki Rakowski to succeed Gen. Jaruzelski. Jaruzelski as party leader at the weekend, following Jaruzelski's resignation to the extent all his time to his new duties as the state's president. Rakowski, prime minister for the past 10 months, is a close friend of Jaruzelski, who was sworn in on July 19 to the presidency's one-year term.

CABINET SHAKEUP

Britain's Margaret Thatcher replaced her cabinet secretary for Gen. Sir Peter Rennie with a relatively unknown junior minister in the Treasury, John Major, 45. Rennie was appointed leader of the House of Commons. The move was part of a significant cabinet reshuffle and followed a resignation in support for the opposition Labour Party.

PROTEST IN CHINA

In China—for the first time since the massacre of pro-democracy demonstrators in June 4—at least 200 Peking University students gathered outside their dormitories to sing revolutionary songs. Meanwhile, Chinese authorities announced the arrests of more than 2,000 people linked to the May and June protests and sentenced four others to death.

AN ISRAELI RAID

An Israeli commando unit raided a home in South Lebanon to seize a leader of the pro-Israeli Lebanese movement, Sheikh Abdul Karim Ghannouchi. Security sources suggested that the Israeli army moved to one town as a trade for three Israeli soldiers—missing since 1985—who are believed to be held by Hezbollah.

INDIANS TO WITHDRAW

And anti-Indian rioting that killed more than 140 people, India began withdrawing its 45,000 peacekeeping troops from southern Sri Lanka, where troops were deployed two years ago to quell an uprising of the island nation's Tamil minority. Relations between the two countries had deteriorated over India's reluctance to pull out its forces.

A SECOND CRASH

A Soviet Kaman-18 jetliner crashed at Tripoli airport in Libya, killing at least 72 people in the plane and six on the ground. Pilot error, mechanical failure and problems with the control tower were cited as possible causes. The accident occurred eight days after a United Airlines DC-10 crashed in Sioux City, Iowa.

striking," said one deputy. "This is the whole people showing that they have been led to despair." Despite such ringing apocalyptic, Soviet leaders seemed puzzled about how to deal with the phenomenon of strikes. Even Gorbachev ultimately grunted and downplayed the necessity—somewhat at the same time. In a TV interview, he described the miners' action as "extreme," but immediately added that they "had grounds to resort to it." Two days later, the Supreme Soviet issued a public appeal for order, warning that the strikes could "aggravate the economic crisis, delay the solutions of the problems and sharply slow down reform."

By then, many of the striking coal miners had returned to work, following an announcement by Prime Minister Nikolai Ryklov that the government would agree to raised oil for the strikers' 35 main demands. They included pay raises, longer vacations and promises of increased supplies of such hard-to-obtain consumer items as food and soap. Government officials estimated that the settlement could cost as much as \$10 billion. Still, some unrest in the Ukraine remained on strike. And in July 26, workers at seven plants in Estonia walked out. The strikers were mainly ethnic Russians protesting new laws—including one establishing Russian as the republic's day-to-day language—that they say give greater rights to ethnic Estonians. And, in an unrelated strike last week, workers at Moscow's Red October steel plant walked off the job after alleging that management frequently delays payment of

their salaries. Describing the workers' complaints, *Pravda*, the official newspaper of the Communist party, declared, "The case with Red October is not an exception."

Because of that, many Soviets agree that strikes could become a common means of protesting economic conditions. Deepening consumer shortages have resulted in increasing and sharp price hikes. Some of the workers' demands—which the government just—were the guarantee of the chance to buy items ranging from toilet paper to new winter clothes to sewing machines and cologne. Alexander Yakovlev, a member of the Congress of People's Deputies, told *Moskovsky*, "We will only be successful in solving these problems if real economic reforms are undertaken." Added Yakovlev, "Drastring measures are needed now and may result in shortages before the economy responds. That may create a dangerous situation."

At the same time, the Soviet leadership is still struggling to find a solution to growing nationalist tensions. Riots that erupted in mid-July in the autonomous region of Abkhazia in the southern republic of Georgia spread led

work to Tbilisi, the capital. At least 21 people have died in fighting between ethnic Abkhazians and Georgians. And, according to official Soviet figures, in the past two months more than 130 people have been killed in ethnic violence in the southernmost republics. While rioting continued in Tbilisi, workers at some 50 factories there, as well as transport workers, joined in a general strike.

With social unrest spreading, criticism of Gorbachev's reform efforts mounted. Last week's direct remarks, Prime Minister Ryklov—regarded as a potential successor to Gorbachev—emerged by *Pravda* as saying that the Soviet leader's work "is far from perfect." Added Ryklov, "We should do everything to let [Gorbachev] give more attention to his domestic party duties." But Gorbachev seemed resolute. Despite the double danger

posed by uneasy conservatives and uncontrollable strikers, he continued to insist that the labor unrest demonstrated the need to reform—rather than slow—the pace of perestroika.

ANTHONY WILSON-SMITH in Moscow



Gorbachev: economic risks

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THE UNITED STATES

A case of espionage

The FBI investigates an American diplomat

The after had all the intrigue and dead-end of a gripping spy novel. The central character is a leading career diplomat with top-security clearance and access to sensitive U.S. intelligence on arms-control negotiations and counterintelligence operations in Europe. Investigators describe him as quiet, enigmatic and reliable.

And an unlikely spy. There are even reports of a link to a spy network. Austrian can get far from summer home of the last-life case of the West's intelligence community last week. Under FBI investigation for allegedly spying for the Soviets he more than a decade, Bloch has been relieved of his senior job at the state department—in charge of European economic issues with the bureau of European and Canadian affairs. But, by month's end, he had not been charged with any breach of security. "The investigation is going on," said President George Bush. "These are very sensitive matters, and a thorough investigation takes a good deal of time."

There were no immediate indications of how serious the spy scandal was likely to become. Bloch apparently has been under constant FBI surveillance since earlier this year, when investigators videotaped him in Paris handing over a briefcase to a known Soviet KGB agent. Most speculation has focused on the Austrian-born Bloch's six-year stint at the U.S. Embassy in Vienna, where he last served as the deputy chief of mission. He received criticism there, he admitted, the two ambassadors he worked under by making high-level contacts with the Austrian outside normal channels. And he provoked fear among Russians on the sale of high technology to the Soviets. "He infiltrated everywhere," said a senior Austrian government official. One high-ranking Austrian police source told *Moskovsky*, "We need to master the damage, but it was he passing secrets it will be substantial."

State department officials have only rarely been implicated in espionage cases. The last was Alger Hiss, who was convicted in 1950 of giving to Congress about passing in-

formation to the Soviets. In Bloch's case, the investigation first came to light in an ABC News report on July 21. A state department spokesman confirmed that Bloch had been placed on administrative leave, pending the outcome of an investigation into alleged "illegal activities" involving "agents of a foreign intelligence service."



Bloch (left) serious implications for Western intelligence

It had proved to be true, despite reports that Bloch could have passed on arms-control information to Moscow. Vienna has been the site of long-running talks on conventional arms and troop reductions in Europe between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. Said a Canadian diplomat in the security and intelligence field, "It was more reporting on the United States or the alliance position during the arms-control negotiations."

That would all be very significant. Canadian diplomats in Washington and Ottawa said, despite Bloch's job at the bureau of European and Canadian affairs, no Canadian interests are likely to have been compromised. Said one Canadian official, "It wouldn't expect a very good response on documents on and from the West's sending them to the Soviet Union."

As speculation mounted, commentators expressed amazement about the slow pace they thought they knew. "The minutes chugging with Price and you had to get out," said one Austrian spokeswoman. "He could get on your nerves, sometimes just through his dick sense." The case may be investigated—with serious implications for Western intelligence—was whether that nuclear defense needed the least word of a Soviet spy.

China when he was 3. During his life through the department, he served as, among other places, Vienna and Germany. Investigators now suspect that Bloch may have been involved when he served in West and East Berlin in the early 1950s. But it was not until he returned to Vienna, one of America's most sensitive East-West listening posts, that he appears to have gained widespread access to sensitive intelligence.

Searching for a possible motive for betrayal, some former colleagues said that Bloch may have grown discouraged at not becoming an ambassador, in Vienna he served under two successive political appointees. Helmut von Dänneberg, a personal friend and former secretary of President Ronald Reagan, and Oswald Lander, the son of the controversial judge Robert

Lander and now a Republican lobbyist in the New York City attorney's office. "I didn't like him," said Lander, "I thought he was a poor member of my staff." Lander claimed that Bloch was too close to the Austrian government and especially to Austrian Foreign Minister Alois Mock, with whom he had attended a Johns Hopkins University branch in Bologna, Italy. Mock declared, "We have never met someone who has betrayed our trust."

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WILLIAM MACKENZIE in Washington and JOHN WILLARD in Vienna

A PRINCIPAL TOLL

GETTY FIRES A CONTROVERSIAL MINISTER AND OFFERS MILLIONS TO AGGRIEVED INVESTORS

A mild tremor had swept through the streets of Edmonton several hours before Premier Donald Getty rose to speak in the Alberta legislature last week. But within moments, the lucky ex-football star had touched off the political equivalent of the lightning strikes and landslides that had assailed the city the previous night. After waiting 30 days to respond to previously appointed lawyer William Gode's scorching report on the Principal Group Ltd. failure, a somnolent, pumpeyed Getty announced on July 28 that he was retiring the popular Conservative (Canada) Outcomes from his cabinet for having mismanaged the affair while he had been minister of consumer and corporate affairs. Then Getty said that his government had decided to offer investors in two Principal subsidiaries as much as \$85 million in compensation for their losses. "This is not an admission of fault in a legal sense," Getty told the legislature, "but the Code report provides compelling reasons to believe the government has some causal responsibility for at least a portion of the investors' losses."

Getty's Tactics accepted the essence of the Code report, which blamed both the provincial government and Principal founder Donald Outcomes for the collapse of the \$1.3-billion financial empire. The failure left the savings of 67,000 investors in limbo. Now, Alberta is offering investors a package that is designed, along with money personally guaranteed, to result in the repayment of 75 per cent of the \$440 million that they had sunk into investment contracts with First Investment Corp. and Associated Investors of Canada, the two subsidiaries of the Principal empire, when the government closed them down in 1987.

Speaking to reporters last week, Getty called the offer "fair and final." But the AK and investors seemed far from satisfied. Only hours

after hearing reports of the offer, many said that they were already planning to step up pressure for greater compensation from Alberta—and from other western and Atlantic provinces whose governments had allowed Principal to operate. Yet these complaints were not compared to the outcry from the 750 investors who told Principal promissory notes rather



Getty: Outcomes (right): 'You're an admission of fault'

after announced contracts. Although they held \$87 million in Principal investments because they were Principal went under, they will not receive a cent under Alberta's plan. Back in Edmonton, meanwhile, political masters were already wondering whether either they really would roll over the Principal affair.

Actually, Getty had little choice but to act. From the beginning, the Alberta premier had promised that he would compensate investors of Code's equity into the causes of the Principal failure to the government's neglect. When released on July 18, Code's blunt report said that evidence indicated that the 67-year-old, Harvard-educated Outcomes had acted fraudulently and deliberately while running the empire. Last week, in fact, Corrie, his son John, former Principal senior vice-president Kenneth Martin and Clara Petroska—a Principal vice-president and close friend of Corrie—appeared in an Edmonton courtroom on charges of misleading investors under the In-

vestor Competition Act. The group reserved their pleas. When it came to the provincial government, the 619-page report was equally harsh. Code condemned Outcomes as a number of other provincial government ministers and officials for allowing Principal to step in business even though, he said, they knew that the company was in trouble as early as 1984.

Getty's hand forced, he agreed to give people with money invested in AK another 15 cents on the dollar to go with the total of 80 cents on the dollar they have already received or been promised from the sale of Principal assets. As well, people with investments in AK—who have already received 37 cents—will be promised 37 cents on each dollar—are guaranteed a further 16 cents on the dollar. The end result, once the remaining Principal Group assets are sold, AK and PK investors will end up recovering 75 cents on the dollar.

Still, the plan seems likely to win few supporters. Alberta taxpayers had deluged newspapers with letters denouncing the use of public money to bail out Principal investors even before Getty made his announcement. But Robert White, senior counsel for the Principal enterprise, recommended that they accept the package—temporarily because fighting for further compensation in the courts would be too expensive and would take too long.

Across Canada, representatives for many of the 67,000 investors said that they would not rest until they received all their money back. John Rolton, president of the Principal Investor Protection Association of Alberta, called the package "too little, too late." He told Macdonald: "They did a poor job of governing. Now they are doing a poorer job of doing with their responsibilities." In Saskatoon, Leslie Senko, a spokesman for 560 investors in his province, said that he plans to file suit against the Alberta and Saskatchewan governments to get 100-per-cent compensation for losses. And Charles Mason, who represents 5,750 Principal investors in Nova Scotia, said that Getty had not lived up to his promise. Added Mason: "He told us in no many words that if the Code report said the Alberta government was responsible in any way, we would be fully reimbursed."

Still, the PK and AK investors seem destined to do better than the Principal promissory noteholders. Said Logan Tait, a Lethbridge, Alta., accountant and inspector for the note-holders awaiting the Principal Group bankruptcy: "I don't understand how the government protects one group of investors and not the other." The feeling of betrayal seems particularly strong in the 25 Alberta House-

members, which hold nearly \$38 million in apparently worthless Principal notes. "We are extremely disappointed," said Jacob Neumann, manager of the Big Bend Highway Brothers, located about 250 km south of Calgary, which invested \$1.5 million in Principal. "We expected to get back what we had invested. Now we have nothing."

With the firing of Corrie Outcomes—once hailed as a possible provincial party leadership contender—the Alberta Tories have clearly suffered a major loss of their own. The 53-year-old blacksmith's daughter has represented the central Alberta rural riding of Three Hills since 1979 and has been a cabinet member since 1982. And though she may be 16 years political, she has built a reputation as a tough combatant, who believes in solving her own problems without the help of others. Ultimately, her strong, independent streak may have been her undoing in 1983, when then-Premier Peter Lougheed appointed Outcomes ministers and corporate affairs minister, she alienated what most considered one of the junior cabinet portfolios. This changed in 1985, when Alberta's Consumer, Commercial and Northland branch collapsed. In fact, the last of Outcomes could have avoided risk if he had followed assistant deputy minister James Durnell's briefing urging her to close the company down in 1984. But Outcomes ignored her advice, instead suggesting that he take early retirement, which he did.

By the time Principal collapsed in 1987, Outcomes had been shifted to the province's social services ministry. When she appeared before the Code inquiry last September, she expressed no regrets about the way she had handled the Principal campaign. But in her report, Code said that her decisions concerning Principal were "imprudent, misguided or even reckless." Last week, Getty declared her "outrage at his conduct as a 'fine performance.'" However, he said that he could not allow her to remain in the junior cabinet development and employment portfolio—which she had assumed in April—as light of what he called the "conflicting assessment" of the Code report. Speaking with reporters after Getty announced her ouster, Outcomes—who said that she plans to stay on as a backbench member—would only add that she was "absolutely" about being forced to leave the cabinet. Principal investors, however, are not likely to soon forget her role in the financial disaster.

JURIN DELOITTE with JOHN ARNOLD as Calgary, PKV, PKDGGES in Edmonton and JOHN DUFFY in Toronto



Business Notes

TIME TAKES OVER

Personal Communications Inc. absorbed its \$24.5-million hostile bid for Time Inc. after the Delaware Supreme Court upheld a lower court ruling permitting Time to complete the \$16.6-billion merger with Warner Communications Inc., creating the largest communications company in the world.

BOMBARDS' BIG DEAL

Montreal-based Bombardier Inc. was a \$125-million slice of an \$800-million contract to supply locomotives and electric cars to the Bartsford project, which will link Britain and France with a tunnel under the English Channel.

THE WOODWARD'S BALLOON

Two Canadian firms vied to acquire Vancouver's financially troubled Woodward's Inc. department stores. In return, Conley's, Shoppers, Centres Ltd. and Nordia's West Investment Group Ltd. obtained the right to purchase the Woodward family's controlling block of shares.

EXECON PROFITS PLUMBE

Exco Corp. announced that its second-quarter earnings of \$1.6 million were reduced by \$1 billion, the amount that it has committed to cleaning up the disaster at well in Przewo Wilamowice, Poland. The amount did not include the cost of any lawsuits resulting from the spill.

HISBAN WORKERS SELECT UNION

The United Automobile Workers held a bitter 23-month campaign to unionize workers in a Nissan Motor Co. plant in Smyrna, Tenn., by a 79-per-cent rejection vote among the workers. None of the four Japanese-owned auto plants in the United States is unionized.

DRUG MERGERS

Two U.S.-based giants—Squibb Corp. and Bristol-Myers Co.—agreed to merge to create the world's largest drug company in the United States. Squibb, which manufactures products such as Capote and Dramamine, which manufacturers Bifene and Roaccutan plus acetaminophen, will have combined annual revenues of \$19.2 billion.

CHRISTIAN LAYOUTS

By killing on and credit sales, Chrysler Corp. disclosed last week income statement that the company will retire or lay off 2,300 of its 31,000 salaried workers at the United States as part of an effort to reduce costs by \$1.2 billion. Chrysler Canada Ltd. spokesman Walter McCall said that similar cost-cutting plans among 1,450 Canadian white-collar workers.

A startling rally

Stock markets surge as the economy slows down

Theretofore gloom began soon after Oct. 19, 1987—Black Monday, the largest one-day stock market crash in history. In the two weeks following the crash, Richard A. Linn, managing director of the investment bank, was in the stocks market in the hope that it would rebound quickly. But over the next year, he watched as 40 per cent of the value of his \$90,000 portfolio evaporated. Finally, last November, with many economists predicting an imminent North American recession, the pitiful Toronto-based industry executive decided it was time to sell off all of his stock holdings. But three months ago, Kitcher changed his mind again and invested \$30,000 in a bundle of shares in three-day Canadian companies. And Kitcher? "Generally, I feel much more positive."

The more that the market goes up, the better I sleep." In fact, North America's apparently unresolvable stock market rally has caught even the experts by surprise.

Most analysts predicted a major downturn after the crash—a long period of stagnant markets and a punishing economic recession. Instead, the unlikely happened. Last week, the benchmark Dow Jones Industrial Average



Used cars on a Mississauga, Ont., lot. Mr. Kitcher's signs that a recession is imminent

reached a post-crash high of 3,637, which means that it is up by 22 per cent so far this year and is closing in on its August, 1987, record of 3,722. Reports were equally bullish on the Toronto Stock Exchange, where the 380 Composite Index surged to 2,967—another post-crash record. Retail sales and corporate profits also rebounded strong after the crash. But even in the stock market, confidence is up, and even though, other signals are now indicating that an economic slowdown—including the possibility of a severe recession—is still a possibility. Says Toronto analyst Ian McArthur of the influential stock market newsletter *GlobalVantage*: "How can people be so complacent? I am scared stiff!"

But, at least for now, stock prices continue to confound the pessimists. Takeover activity in both Canada and the United States has stirred up some of the action. At the same time, hungry pensioned-out executives and general managers are now predicting that the U.S. Federal Reserve Board may well act in its goal of a re-called oil landing—economy slowing growth with lower inflation and interest

rates—instead of a sharp economic downturn. The outlook is less clear in Canada where Bank of Canada Gov. John Crow last week issued rates higher than in the United States. Crow has repeatedly stated his determination to keep inflation under control. Even so, Canadian stock markets have received valuable support from foreign investors—the same

inc., the historical norm for the Toronto and New York City exchanges is about 14. Analysts say that, in the summer of 1987, stocks were highly overvalued—and the crash proved them right. But now, many of those same analysts say that even with the startling rally, stock prices are still relatively low, compared to robust company profits. The price-earnings ratio on the Toronto Exchange now is a modest 11.9. On the Dow it is 11.2.

Still, the rally would stop temporarily, at least, if the predicted economic soft landing became a severe recession. Some indications of a slowdown are already apparent. The United States consumer expenditure growth last week that consumer spending grew by only 1.1 per cent in the second quarter of 1988, down

from two per cent in the first quarter. Consumer demand causes two-thirds of the production of goods and services in the economy.

There are also some warning signs in Canada. The Royal Bank predicts that inflation-adjusted retail sales will likely grow by only 2.5 per cent in 1989, compared with four to five per cent in recent years. These sales in Canada plummeted by 1.7 per cent in a June from a year ago. Car sales across the country have slumped by 6.5 per cent for the first six months of 1989 from a year earlier.

But with stock prices apparently so high, it is unlikely that a few indications of a downturn will be enough to discourage investors in the short term.

JOHN DEMONT with ANN RABALAUF in Toronto



Shopping at a Montreal store: struggle determined by the private profit motive

Raising the stakes

The bidding war for Steinberg heats up

The war involved a heady mix of personal pride, personal ambition and shifting winds of fortune. The spate of victory will be ownership of Montreal-based Steinberg Inc., the famously troubled Quebec-Ontario grocery store chain now controlled by the three surviving daughters of founder Sam Steinberg. Last week, the bidding war escalated as its Toronto-based Ontario Investments Inc. raised its offer by \$4 million, to \$1.35 billion. As reports of the new, richer offer spread, trading in Steinberg stock was briefly held in check. On the day of the bid, July 28—also coincided by the support of Quebec unions Steinberg is Quebec's third-largest employer. If the Steinberg stores are dismantled or sold as franchises—as Socotec has proposed—union leaders have warned that jobs could be lost. On the other hand, the bid is seen as a buyer who will keep most of the operation.

Socotec, a small shopping firm based by Quebec's former Minister of Commerce, is not opposed to Steinberg, but its bid has the backing of the Quebec government's large pension fund, the Caisse, with assets of \$32 billion and a mandate to foster the growth and preservation of Quebec-based businesses. Socotec has promised to sell Steinberg's valuable real estate to the cause for about \$550 million if its bid succeeds. Socotec also seemed valuable points by offering an exclusive option from Samuel Steinberg's daughter to purchase their controlling block of voting shares. That agreement came soon after Socotec's interest in Socotec's bid to sell the company in early July. The formal offer remains confidential on Socotec's receiving 99 per cent of Steinberg's voting

shares. Steinberg's bid was also supported by the United Food and Commercial Workers union, which represents 12,000 of Steinberg's 18,000 employees. Louis Laberge, president of the Quebec Federation of Labor, has also thrown his weight behind the bid. But Steinberg's bid is not the only one. In the past, Laberge backed up his position by warning Gaudet that the new owners of the stores "won't be able to operate without the support of the thousands of people who work for them."

But in the end, the struggle for Steinberg is more likely to be determined by the private profit motive, rather than any political agenda. Most that both companies have enough money to buy Steinberg and that their major concern is profiting upon overlooking Steinberg's assets. Still, it's "Sometimes you can't keep a store from collapsing. Frying two such can leave a buyer with a very difficult job in hand. There is little doubt that both Socotec and Ontario will give first priority to acquiring Steinberg at the best price."

and involving shares. Most industry observers said that Ontario's revised offer is an attempt to prevent Socotec from achieving that goal. Although both Socotec and Ontario last week were offering \$75 a share for the voting shares, Ontario offered \$22 for each non-voting share, \$24 a share more than Socotec. He said that non-voting shareholders "would have to be sold out to accept Ontario's offer. Most of the non-voting shares are held by institutional investors—large corporations, including pension funds. The non-voting shares are public stock, while the voting shares, almost all of which are held by the Steinberg family, are not."

In contrast to Socotec, Ontario is a company backed by three heavyweight financial groups: U.S. Bancorp, Canada Corp., Ontario Development

Group Inc. and Gaudet Investments Corp. University-based Quebec Mason is also engaged in a \$350-million takeover battle for the Randolph, Mass.-based Dunkin' Donuts chain. Originally, most anticipated Gaudet's support of Ontario's bid because they said they preferred to see Steinberg remain in the province. Indeed, the Steinberg name is as well known there as the phrase "Jawee and Steinberg" or "Jawee and Steinberg," as long as Steinberg, is often used to describe grocery shopping. But Ontario has declared that battle by reaching a deal with Steinberg's unions, agreeing to sell Steinberg's food business to Loblaw Cos. Ltd. That Toronto-based grocery store chain has promised to keep 60 of Steinberg's 78 Quebec stores open until at least 1994.

That strategy helps explain the support of the United Food and Commercial Workers union, which represents 12,000 of Steinberg's 18,000 employees. Louis Laberge, president of the Quebec Federation of Labor, has also thrown his weight behind the bid. But Steinberg's bid is not the only one. In the past, Laberge backed up his position by warning Gaudet that the new owners of the stores "won't be able to operate without the support of the thousands of people who work for them."

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NewsWorld's *Mailfax* anchor Jane Gilbert, co-hosts Giffin, Giffin, sportscaster George Boyd: A Canadian perspective

COVER

THE CBC'S FUTURE

Jana Donaldson dragged a chair into the cluttered and windowless cubicle on the fourth floor of the Canadian Broadcasting Corp.'s six-story television production centre in downtown Toronto. The 43-year-old head of NewsWorld, Canada's first 24-hour all-news channel, sat down, smoothed her off-white summer dress and said calmly: "There is no stigma about television. Television is 95-per-cent meat." This week, as NewsWorld went on the air to a potential 4.5 million cable TV subscribers across the nation, the most percentage probably went up a notch. With the all-news channel, Donaldson and her 187-member team are making a bold gamble to win Canadian audiences

**BUDGET CUTS HAVE
PLUNGED THE CBC
INTO THE WORST
CRISIS OF ITS
52-YEAR HISTORY**

from the slick U.S.-based Cable News Network (CNN), which has a non-year head start in building viewer loyalty. But there is more riding on NewsWorld than the careers of its executives. Its fortunes in the months ahead will likely have a profound impact on the CBC itself, whose several budget cuts and the prospect of more to come have plunged the corporation into the worst crisis of its 52-year history and dropped morale to an all-time low.

Money is the major problem for the publicly funded broadcasting corporation, which in 1982 will move into its new \$380-million Toronto Broadcast Centre. Government officials in both the French and English TV services that began in 1968 have forced the English ser-

vice, in particular, to compete head-to-head with private antennae in the fight for commercial revenue and to scale down plans to Kimberline its schedule further. But money is far from the only problem. The seven-year term of CBC president Pierre J. was expired on July 31, and as of last week, nobody had been named to replace him. At least three people have been asked by the Prime Minister's Office if they would take the job, and all have said no. Inside the corporation, there is fear that a governmental report to appoint a chairman as well as a president will divide and further weaken the leadership. At the same time, the directors of the CBC's 33 regional vice at large, together with network chiefs over who should bear the brunt of \$140 million in cuts that must be made during the next five years.

The regionals want the head of directors to be in charge of network services, while the board is debating whether to close some regional stations.

The discussion extends across the country. Regional managers complain about having to say "goodbye" to all while leaving behind members of the network and say "goodbye" to all while leaving behind members of the network and say "goodbye" to all while leaving behind members of the network. Program producers work with absolute equipment and express concern about not having enough money to hire or keep good writers. Indeed, some present and former CBC executives speculate openly about whether the corporation—which turns 53 years old on Nov. 3—can even survive. "When you have to cut, you go to the fat, but they want to the muscle," said a former senior officer of NewsWorld's management team. "I don't see any hope." Said Tina MacQueen, 46, a longtime TV reporter in Toronto who became director of news and current affairs last May: "Every one of our new ventures is going to be held up as an indication of whether the CBC can survive or should survive."

News. The newest venture in NewsWorld's age 43, the first program service to the CBC's 36 years of television that will spend no public money. Its entire budget, \$20 million in the first year, will come from commercial revenues and cable TV subscription fees. The idea of the new channel came from William McGee, McGee's vice-president, who told MacQueen: "We needed a Canadian alternative to CNN if we were not going to cut up our information sovereignty going the same way that our entertainment sovereignty has already gone."

In late 1981, the 49-year-old, Antigonish-based McGee asked Donaldson to run the operation of the CBC was the fierce competition for

the license. On Nov. 30 of that year, the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission picked the CBC over its chief rival for the license. McGee's commercial TV business and production company, Allstream Ltd. The federal cabinet then overrode the opposition of western Tories and private broadcasters and refused to reverse the decision. Asked last week to comment on NewsWorld's upcoming launch, McGee's 69-year-old son, Bob, said: "I don't know, but I think the CBC has and before the CBC is God knows how long, maybe living money it is the biggest step ever for CBC television, bigger even than *The National* and *The Journal*, perhaps the biggest step since we went into color television in 1969."

Business. Now, a French version of NewsWorld may not be far off—the CBC applied to the CRTC last week for an all-news channel license in Quebec, where the corporation attracts proportionately more viewers than it does in English Canada. Five of the ten regional stations in the province are producers of Radio-Canada, the French-language service, which also produces French versions of *The National* and *The Journal*.

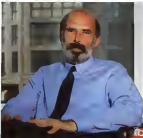
Beyond the excitement about NewsWorld, the CBC is afloat in uncertainty. The most

serious of these individuals, Peter Herndorf, the 42-year-old publisher of Toronto's *Left Magazine* and a former CBC vice-president and English network general manager, Pierre Deschamps, 57, former head of the corporation's French TV network and now executive director of the Montreal-based federal leading agency Téléfilm Canada, and Adrienne Clarkson, 50, a veteran broadcaster, Ontario's former anti-gangster in France and, until last year, president of the publishing firm McClelland and Stewart Ltd.

Priority. Last week, the two had several questions when asked about their rumored candidacy. Herndorf said that he had not been asked to take the job and "I'd be surprised if I were." Deschamps, just back from a vacation, said simply, "No comment." And Clarkson said, "Nobody has approached me, and it would be inappropriate for me to comment on something that hasn't happened." Something might not happen for a while, with Parliament not returning until Sept. 25, the federal government's introduction of legislation is not imminent. And, last week, the CRTC board of directors voted to make executive vice-president William T. Armstrong, 50, a 31-year CBC veteran and former public relations manager, with the understanding E.C. Kelly C.B. in that office, while pending the government's introduction of legislation, the first time last year in the government's original broadcast legislation, has been widely criticized. In an interview last week about his retirement and the state of the corporation (page 38), James Aronoff said that he thought the idea was "a gamble—I don't think it responds to a need." And one former highly placed CBC executive, who asked that his name be withheld, said, "This will be a head-on collision waiting to happen."

Another was even more forceful: "Right now the corporation isn't one of its lowest points since the beginning of television, and perhaps its greatest challenge is to make sure that the best show," he said. "They're determined, it appears, to have a chairman who's essentially going to be drawn into a tug-of-war with the president and these two are going to spend all their time fighting with each other." The priority for whoever gets the two jobs, said Herndorf, "is to do it as quickly as possible." His people really have to believe again that what they're doing is important, that it is not just a job."

New Democrat MP Ian Waddell, the party's communications critic, says that the danger of dual leadership is that it would be unclear who was in charge. "Someone has to see that the CBC does its job in safeguarding



Herndorf seeing CBC as 'a movement for nation-building'

information, since, as Prime Minister Brian Mulroney will go to the 66-year-old Herndorf. The retiring president told Marleau's last week that he knew of several people who had turned down the job because the government intended to amend the Broadcasting Act to provide for both a chairman and president. The latest speculation about James's successor



"I think CBC should stick to what it does best and not be a copy of the American media."

Marvin Collier, 37, senior vice president, CBC

"The CBC is one of the things that keep us from being entirely American, and it should not be cut."

David Morrison, 37, assistant vice president, CBC

"As far as information for the children goes, there is no other choice. But I wish that the CBC would stop trying to compete with CTV, Global and the American networks."

Wendy Morrison, 38, deputy assistant vice president, CBC

"I watch CBC TV news in preference to American news because they actually engage in political criticism."

Charlotte Morris, 36, senior producer, CBC

"I listen to the classical music on CBC Radio all day—and I just love it. I would like to see it get more funding, because national radio helps pull the country together."

Robert Cummings, 40, associate vice president, CBC

Canadian content. Now, combining networks with more resources, it is becoming like a private network. I think that is the way the government wants it." One former member of Janssen's management staff says, "Politicians are against public broadcasting and are pushing first to dismantle it because they believe the public won't give a damn any more."

Layoffs For years, Janssen has been arguing that, at the rate of relentless austerity, the CBC could not continue to fulfil its mandate to provide a two-language broadcasting system. Last week, he again said that he was "very pessimistic" about the CBC's ability to stay healthy under Ottawa's latest plan to cut its parliamentary appropriations—which was \$655 million last year—by \$140 million over the next five years. Between the fiscal years 1986-1989 and 1989-1990, that appropriation rose by only \$10.6 million, or less than 2 per cent. The CBC's gross revenue of \$343 million—up nearly 20 per cent over the same period—exceeded the budget of the \$120 billion 1989-1990 budget. Between Dec. 31, 1987, and June 30 of this year, the number of permanent staff employees dropped to 10,344 from 12,225. Said McQueen: "The greatest problem for the CBC is that it is funded on a year-to-year basis. If we had even just one guaranteed funding, we could achieve our goals a lot more effectively."

A COMMITTED NEWS JUNKIE

Heavy responsibility is nothing new in the life of Joan Donaldson, head of Newsweek, the CBC's second-largest cable TV news channel, which went on the air across the nation this week. When she was a pupil at St. Mary's Public School in north Toronto, the director of the school's activities recruited her to play the double bass because, she now recalls, "I was the only kid tall enough to hold it." In late 1967, the five-foot, 10-inch Donaldson was recruited again—that time by William Morgan, then head of CBC news and current affairs, who asked her to relinquish her job as the network's co-anchor of regional news programming and take charge of the afternoon channel. Said Donaldson: "I thought long and hard about it for four or five days. I stated 'After the channel received its licence, the assembled a production team of about 30 people to begin dragging acts, stories, program formats and on-air schedules. And recently, her workdays have stretched to more than 16 hours as she prepared for this week's launch." Said Donaldson, last before the world's at home: "It was complicated and hard and sometimes agonizing," she admitted last week. "But it was never a nightmare."

For Donaldson, 43, Newsweek is the most demanding assignment yet in the career of a self-described "news junkie." After graduating from

Among these goals, year after year, has been the need for the corporation to keep the peace with its 19 unions representing producers, assistants, reporters, technicians and clerical staff. Both unions and management sometimes say that, in a climate of restraint, such an objective is increasingly difficult to achieve. And, because of the layoffs and the shortage of cash, production people in both the regions and the network are working longer hours with outdated equipment. Bruce McKay, the 45-year-old Strathairn, Ont.-born director of television network production, said that, if the U.S. network were regarded as having 1980 technology, "then CTV has 1987's and we're back somewhere around 1980." When the CBC's Broadcast Centre opens in the shadow of Toronto's CN Tower, McKay said, "half our production gear is going to be obsolete from the floor where it is now and carried over there."

But McKay, one of the network's persons in the creation of the *Journal* 18 years ago, said that the budget cuts began in 1984 had already forced him to lay off technicians, and "we are having to worry about how tired people are." Added McKay: "We work these so many hours in a week that you have to start getting concerned about whether this lighting guy up there in the ceiling and a control room and there a camera he is going to fall."

North Toronto College's Institute in 1965, she got a night job as the weekend editor of Toronto's *CNN*, a publication at the age of 19—"It was the only job I had because I couldn't type." Donaldson says that by spending all the time that she could in the newsroom, she "got the lay." Then she got her first job as a reporter at another Toronto radio station, *CBC*, and in 1967 was hired by CBC national radio news. Since then, she has worked at CBC Toronto, CTV's weekend afternoon program, *PM* and at Toronto's *Western International* Institute, where she spent five years teaching broadcast journalism.

Like most journalists, she dislikes talking about herself. Simple exchange about her interview with Morrison: "What's your salary?" "I'd rather not tell about it."

"Are you married, divorced, what?" "Who?" "Because CBC reporters ask the kind of question all the time."

"Yeah, so?" In fact, Donaldson is married and lives in an apartment in downtown Toronto with two 16-year-old sons, Randall and Jason. At present, she admits to be making a book about *Bellevue*, a study and making she could find time to read her favorite vacation spot—East End of Long Beach. "I sit on the dock, not down and watch them build ships." Asked what she will do if Newsweek fails, she replied, "I won't." In the event that it does, there is always the double bass.

RAE CORRELL



The anxiety about the future has heated up the debate between those who think the CBC should compete with the commercial networks for viewers and those who say it must be a leaner for so-called alternative programming. Said Strathairn: "The most frustrating thing is that CBC people sometimes look at themselves as under the radar. It is not what the CBC is. The CBC is closer to a movement for debate-building and whenever it plays nationally by the rules of the other networks, it loses."

McQueen: "In the 1960s, '60s and '70s, the people who worked here did so with a sense of mission. Many still do, but some don't."

Controversy To Garbarino, who spent 17 years in CBC current affairs as a host and interviewer before her diplomatic appointment in Paris from 1963-1967, there is no mystery about the changed attitudes. "What the government is saying to the CBC is that we don't believe in your facts," she said. "Every argument that I hear but its own case, like, we are culture. Well, that is dying at the CBC. We are not being nearly enough young people because of the cuts. Nobody is being brought up in the culture of the CBC and we are choosing the next generation of their right to public broadcasting."

What keeps the CBC suddenly evaluated in

public and political controversy is the conflicting opinion about how that right should be defined. That is a controversy mostly confined to television, without surveys of CBC's radio role have long revealed an intense listener loyalty across the country to such conservative programs as *Sunday Morning*. At it Maj-

McQueen: a test of network survival



Clickwork CBC's Street Legal, Hockey Night in Canada; The Journal's Barbara Frum; The Struggle for Democracy's Patrick Watson

just and McQueen, hosted by the veteran broadcaster Pierre Gaudin. As a result, the corporation's 10 regional directors see their primary role as confined to championing the public interest in the study of television. As a way to accommodate the looming \$140-million budget cuts, they drafted a proposal at a Halifax meeting in May that the CBC take drastic action for 16 of its 14 vice-presidents; six contracts will be terminated. Said McQueen: "The network will be dismantled. Radio Canada, international, the CBC's overseas service, and here a private-sector agency to handle public relations, new debt at least. The directors' report will be part of a larger CBC financial survey due for presentation to the board of directors in September."

Strength From the other end of the operation, Janssen and the CBC board have, during the past few months, explored the idea of closing down CBC stations in such places as Sydney, N.S., and Windsor, Ont., in order to strengthen the \$255-million-a-year English TV network. The Canadian Association of Broad-



"CBC Radio is essential and should be maintained at all costs. With some TV programming, though, the thinking seems to be if it's Canadian it goes on, regardless of its merits."

Michael McCain, CBC executive vice president

"The CBC reflects too strongly the interests of Central Canada. The likes of CBC staff members seems to be stronger than it used to be."

Clara Kirkham, CBC senior vice president and head of Canada's Atlantic

"I don't watch much cable television, but I listen to programs like *Morningdrive*, *Ideas* and *Brave New Women*. They are such an easy, pleasant way to keep up with what's going on."

Marlene Ondaatje, 45, journalist, author and weekend host, *Playhouse*, R-C

"At the CBC they tend to be too traditional in their format. They aren't creating films like *Roxie*, of that magnitude. And they should be. Let's face it, their whole approach and style is weak and mediocre."

Peter Ondaatje, 24, retired actor, brother of Marlene, R-C

Ondaatje's *RCM*, which represents most of the nation's 72 commercial TV stations, has long wanted the CBC to shed its regional/super-hour news shows across the country—a move that would reduce private station commercial revenues. CBC president Michael McCain countered recently that developing budgets may force the CBC to focus on national programming and shelve local broadcasting.

Rankings But Herndon, among others, says that withdrawing from regional programming would be disastrous. "There has been a lot of talk about getting out of local and regional programming and that in my mind would be the slow death of the CBC," he said. "That whole talent is developed, that is how audiences are built." Added Herndon: "When you start to prune away all the things that make the place special and give it its lifeblood, pretty soon you have gone through that nobody really cares about. And if people don't care about it any more, then any government that looks at a billion-dollar bill is going to say well, hell, it's not that important."

Yet it clearly is important to some viewers. Ratings made available last week by the A. C. Nielsen Co. of Canada Ltd. and comparing the same three-week periods in 1988 and 1989, showed that the CBC English TV network increased its share of the 7 to 11 p.m. prime-time audience by 10 to 15 per cent.

The leader, *City*, declined to 23 from 25 per cent, and U.S. stations dropped sharply to 23 from 32 per cent. For Jane Paetsch, the corporation's director of network programming, the figures are a kind of personal vindication when his return to the CBC on Aug. 1, 1987, after two years in entertainment programming with NBC in New York and Los Angeles.

Challenges It has opened fourth-floor offices at the CBC's English-network headquarters in downtown Toronto, he is using back and forth in his move; he has and relied about the fall TV schedule, which aims at 45-per-cent Canadian content at prime time—up from 70 per cent only three years ago. When he got back two years ago, Paetsch said, "there was no plan, no strategy. The deal was lost." But now, "I have to feel very positive, that we have turned a corner." Paetsch points proudly to an upcoming season that features the return of many of the network's most popular shows, including *Mike Myers*, the *90th* anniversary and *Steve Leggo* as well as such new dramatic series as *CBC Family Hour* and *Family* and two situation comedies.

In Opposition and Magazine Links.

And Paetsch says that the CBC—where the top-end series are still American acquisitions—a growing reputation it developed in the late 1980s and early 1990s for world-class entertainment programming. "We had lost our way," said Paetsch, "partly because of the emphasis on news and current affairs and partly because of successive budget cuts, where the first thing to go were the creative people. Against in private industry we tell you that the most important thing is research and development, and what we cut was our development. The first thing we had to do was convince



McCain's strong audience loyalty to CBC on-air personalities

the writers of this country that we were serious, and that's now beginning to pay off."

Still, for Paetsch and the rest of the corporation there are challenges on the horizon, even more crucial than those of the present. Ted Rogers, 56-year-old president of Rogers Communications Inc., the broadcasting, cable and mobile communications giant, and that direct satellite-to-home technology only three or four years distant, says "a real threat to our automobile and the survival of our new broadcasting services." Canadians, he said, will be able to point satellite dishes

"to suggest that the one you'll not point down on tonight" or their windows and pull in live programs from hundreds of channels. Said Rogers: "The danger is that once you start watching that stuff, you won't watch your own TV stations, which will mean you financial trouble because their audiences will drop."

But, direct-satellite-based satellite dishes belong to the future. For now, the CBC has its hands full trying to stretch its resources, finding a place for its own policies and finding a clear-cut ideology in Canadian broadcasting. To that latter objective, Newsweek's Ty has a welcome contribution.

RAE CORRELL with correspondence rights

'I AM VERY PESSIMISTIC'

THE RETIRING PRESIDENT REFLECTS

On July 31, Pierre Jettens, 56, stepped down as president of the CBC after seven years in the position. During his tenure, he substantially increased the amount of Canadian content on the English and French networks. But at the same time, federal government funding cuts forced the CBC to rely more heavily on advertising revenue. Jettens, who worked for the National Film Board's administration from 1949 to the mid 1960s and chaired the Canadian Audio-Visual and Television Commission (CAVTC) from 1968 to 1975, is leaving the network at a critical time: the corporation faces new cutbacks and it is launching Newsweek's 24-hour, off-line channel. Last week, Maclean's Staff Writer Pamela Young interviewed Jettens about his accomplishments and the challenges facing the network.

Maclean's: What do you view as your greatest achievement as the past seven years?

Jettens: I don't think of it as my achievement, but the thing I'm most pleased with is the success of Canadian programs. The most interesting thing that I mentioned was the client that Canadian programs could not be successful—that people preferred American programs. Hardly anybody does any more because Canadian programs are successful. I'm also pleased with the Toronto Broadcast

Centre. After 32 years, finally we have our headquarters in Toronto, which is a great thing. And now, we have a second network with Newsweek.

Maclean's: What are the most pressing problems now facing the CBC?

Jettens: I guess the worst frustration is the main channel one: that the last four or five years we've had to cope with continual budget reductions at a time when there were more and more talent available.

Maclean's: The federal budget brought down by Finance Minister Michael Wilson last April called for cuts to the CBC that would total \$140 million over four years.

Jettens: Actually, it amounts to more than \$140 million. That figure is the result of totaling \$36 million in cuts in the first year, \$30 million in the second, and so on. But, on top of that, we are not being reimbursed for satellite



Jettens: the frontlines of continual budget cuts

and we are losing one per cent of our salary budget. We also do not get reimbursed for a number of things, including a telecommunications tax of \$6.6 million per year. If you add up all those things, the reduction in the first year is not \$20 million but about \$40 million. And, in the last year, the reduction is not \$50 million, as the Wilson budget indicates, but it will be between \$50 and \$100 million, we think.

Maclean's: What advice are you giving to the network?

Jettens: We have carried about 1,000 people at the CBC; it gets every possible suggestion as to where money could be found, either by savings or by additional revenue. There is a consensus developing that it would be better to accept additional advertising than to get into program budgets or close down stations.

Maclean's: How do you feel about increasing the amount of TV advertising?

Jettens: If you are going to have a business operation, you should be good at it, and we are good at it. But I am worried that the CBC has to rely so much on commercial revenue. It has gone from 10 per cent of the budget in 1982 to 20 per cent of the overall budget. It means we have to get more commercial advertising and more and more programs.

Maclean's: Will advertising be restricted on CBC radio networks?

Jettens: Up to this point, the board of the CBC has been strongly opposed to advertising on radio. There is also a condition that was put on CBC Radio licenses when I was chairman of the CRTC in 1978, which forbids advertising on radio. But the board will want to know how much money radio advertising would generate.

Maclean's: Will employees' criticism of suggestions and increased advertising revenue in fact be enough to offset the cuts?

Jettens: I doubt very much that those revenues will compensate for the shortfalls. You will be faced with having to reduce services. I am very pessimistic.

Maclean's: The new broadcasting bill calls for giving the top CBC jobs to both a president and a chairman who would oversee the president. Why have you opposed that?

Jettens: It creates the possibility of duality at the top and the possibility of two heads for the politicians to knock on when they want to intervene in how the

CBC does things. I worry people who have recently moved down the job of president because they don't like the idea of having an unknown person above them in a role that is not clear.

Maclean's: The CBC has estimated that, at any given time, only one or two per cent of the total viewing audience will be tuned in to Newsweek. Is that the case, only in Newsweek's case?

Jettens: There appears to be a need for continuous television news—and a need felt by 180 per cent of the population, but a need felt by a very important segment of the population. **Maclean's:** Are you satisfied that Newsweek will survive?

Jettens: Yes, I am absolutely convinced. **Maclean's:** What are your plans now?

Jettens: I am not retiring. I am having discussions with a few writers that have approached me. But it is not early yet.

NEWS ARROUND THE CLOCK

CBC'S NEWSWORLD TAKES TO THE AIR

In a day, two studios in Halifax's 40-year-old Bell Road CBC-TV building, equipment was still being installed last week for the July 22 launch of *NewsWorld*, the network's 24-hour all-Canadian news service. An electronic camera operator that normally takes a month to put in place was assembled over a single track: a weekend. A rehearsal of one news broadcast betrayed only rough edges, with missed cues, poor graphics and occasional wincing. The scene was much the same and the last-minute chaos in Calgary, Winnipeg and Newsworld's three other broadcast centres. In Ottawa, just-journalist Kirk LaPointe, 31, was nervously preparing for his debut as a TV anchor. And the *NewsWorld* headquarters in the city's Bay Street offices in Toronto still looked more like a scene of devastation than a nerve centre of a national news operation. But, despite the tension during the countdown, *NewsWorld* was on schedule for its early-evening debut on the television screens of nearly 4.5 million homes. Spending on time zones, the network's premiere promises nothing less than a new way of looking at the world, time, country and their connections. And veteran CBC-TV reporter Walt Fraser, co-host of *NewsWorld*'s daily Calgary-based broadcast, *On the Ground*, "We will be Canada together in a way never seen before."

Choice. In launching the first Canadian all-news television channel, the financially troubled CBC is gambling on the appetites of color-conscious Canadians for a steady diet of news. Having won the licence for a basic cable service on Nov. 30, 1987, after a long and bitter fight with private broadcasters, the network now faces the task of drawing and keeping viewers who already have a wide choice of channels on their TV dials—including the Atlanta-based CNN all-news network, which served as a loose model for *NewsWorld* (page 43). But, by comparison, *NewsWorld* is operating on an annual budget of \$20 million, most entirely from advertising and cable subscriptions, compared with CNN's approximately \$300 million.

NewsWorld's programming day begins in its Halifax studio at 5 a.m. (5 a.m. EST, 3 p.m. in British Columbia) with *NewsWorld Morning*, a one-hour roundup of news, weather, sports, arts and entertainment, and health news. Anchored by former *Journal* co-host Paul Griffin and his wife, CBC-TV veteran Beth Gaudin, the Halifax

segment will feature newscasts every quarter hour and business reports every half-hour. During more in-depth news stories, that show is followed by two two-hour segments from Winnipeg and Ottawa, which include Parliament Hill coverage, in-depth reports and re-broadcasts of public affairs shows from the



Smith in a Toronto rehearsal: a new way of looking at Canada and the world

regular network *Times*, at 4 p.m. (EST, 10 p.m. EST), the CBC's sensitive one-hour news and current affairs show, a rebroadcast from the regular network at 5 a.m. (EST, *NewsWorld*'s coverage shifts to Toronto for a one-hour summary of the day's events, anchored by former *Journal* reporter Alison Smith. Finally, *On the Ground* from Calgary between 6 p.m. and midnight (EST), offering a variety of regional news broadcasts. Then, for the six hours and the process repeats itself on the following day, the channel switches to reports of the day's

reports. *Weekdays* will feature news reports interspersed with reruns of well-established CBC public affairs and information shows such as *Man Alive*, *The Nature of Things* and the *50th state*.

Foreign. The two strengths of *NewsWorld*, according to its head, Jack Benfield, are what she calls its "international" news and its ability to broadcast events as they happen from many locations. The channel will routinely switch to live coverage of breaking news. And more than three-quarters of its regular programming will be generated by staff in overseas offices. Toronto, including London. *NewsWorld*'s only bureau outside Canada. As well, the channel will eventually draw foreign newscasts from more than 30 satellite feeds from Japan, Europe, the Caribbean and elsewhere. And it is a unique case of public and private sector co-operation. *NewsWorld* will feature special reports from staff members of the *Financial Times*, *The Globe and Mail's Report on Business*, *TV Guide* and *Toronto's Star* magazine. *News-*

World will also have a news channel on Nov. 30, 1987—when the CBC granted the CBC its three-year licence—the businessmen complained that "an historic opportunity to decentralize and diversify electronic news has been lost." And Allen's fight was not over: He appealed the decision to the federal cabinet—causing the CBC to miss *NewsWorld*'s projected Sept. 1, 1988, start—and found ready allies in social western Tories and Alberta's business community. Prime Minister Brian Mulroney commented that he was not prepared to have approved the government's decision, calling his critics "a bunch of businessmen who've been a day late (the CBC) will be launching in 24 hours a day."

In the end, the federal cabinet barely accepted the CBC decision, but with some changes. It told the CBC to make room for private-sector involvement and to produce an equivalent service as French, to date, the launch of the French service is still being negotiated. A modified plan, including participation by the private sector, was approved for a new start-up date of Feb. 15, 1988. But then Canadian cable companies, who will provide *NewsWorld* with about three-quarters of its revenue, refused. They said that they had already made substantial investments in the network, and that they were unwilling to assume another role as soon. The CBC agreed to postpone the launch until July 31. Now cable companies will implement another round of discussions on Sept. 1. Companies carrying *NewsWorld* are allowed to charge rack subscribers as much as \$4.55 cents more per month for the service, 40.5 cents of which goes directly to *NewsWorld*. But two Quebec companies, *Wolfrum* and *Radio-Canada* Inc., are refusing to carry the English-only service, arguing that the cost to their mostly French subscribers is too much.

Confidence. Indeed, some industry experts express doubts about the appeal of an all-news channel generally, given the fact that there is a combined English-speaking audience of approximately 8.5 million a cap for the CBC's *The National* and *The Journal* and CBC's *National News*. Gregg Keating, vice-president of operations of Nova Scotia's Dartmouth Cable TV Ltd., which is offering the service, said that *NewsWorld*'s 24-hour schedule may be too much of a good thing. And Keating "I think we are covered quite well by *The National*, *The Journal* and *CNN* and *50th*, many advertisers have expressed confidence in the new channel as an effective marketing vehicle—more than two-thirds of the global night markets of advertising are best



Calgary co-host Fraser, Carol Adams regional news

has already been sold for the first year. *NewsWorld* has also faced well among newspaper television critics who told Mulroney that they were looking forward to a Canadian version of CBS' Peter Dinklage television column for the two Halifax Herald Ltd. newspapers, said that *NewsWorld*'s list to give regional news coverage despite the impact of the challenge with a strong interest in other parts of Canada.

Halifax anchor Jane Gubert "discontented"



GLEN ALLEN in the style with JOHN MORSE in Calgary and JIM MONTGOMERY in London

And the Toronto *Globe and Mail's* TV critic John Hensler said that *NewsWorld* could help to bring Canada together by "giving us much longer glimpses of other parts of the country."

Behind. Still, for *NewsWorld*'s staff, preparing for the debut was a major challenge. In London, *NewsWorld* manager Cliff Lowndes said that the bureau was recording machine in "a maximum space" that has been thrown out by the regular network. And London: "There is a little lacking that I literally have to bring in both from home and from the way in the news world."

Many of the 187 technical, mechanical, and production are veterans of the CBC. But others, like LaPointe in Ottawa, are new to television. LaPointe, former press officer of the Canadian Press Ottawa bureau, is making his on-air debut this week, hosting the daily two-hour afternoon show from Ottawa. *NewsWorld* has been on camera before, but there is a small amount of fear that there are enough people here who know what they are doing and they are people who are not.

But even the veterans at *NewsWorld* acknowledge that the new channel is a challenge. Paul Griffin said that *NewsWorld* Morning will be more demanding than anything else he has done. "After less than an hour on *The Journal*, you would be a bit tired," said Griffin. "Six hours a day will be physically hard." He added that, like CNN's newscasters, he will be called on to answer with no script. "We are in the minute something breaks."

Griffin. Still, like many of his *NewsWorld* colleagues, the silver-haired Griffin is cautiously optimistic about the all-news channel's prospects. Skipping a year after a July 21 news conference to promote *NewsWorld* in London, he said "I hope that 20 years from now people will say this was the beginning of a great network. And I certainly hope *NewsWorld* will be remembered in some obscure video clip as a curiosity, as something that didn't work." Certainly, in the coming months, the CBC's newscasters will be watched with interest by the network's friends and foes alike.



COVER

NEW WORLD'S U.S. MODEL

CABLE NEWS NETWORK SPANS THE GLOBE

When Robert Edward (Bob) Turner started his 24-hour news service, Cable News Network, in 1980, he told his small staff that he intended to buy two old hotels, fix them up, and use them as live and let the cameras roll. A hard line is always

been planned, and a budget of \$267 million. The service is carried by cable into 51 million homes in the United States and 1.3 million in Canada, and it now reaches audiences in 82 countries—in fact, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher watches it as her



Turner: CNN's Atlanta headquarters (above): aggressive news in expanding world markets

office. Still, Turner continues to promote the service extremely slowly. The man behind that expanding business often quotes news himself. Since launching Turner Broadcasting System Inc. (TBS)—which began in 1979 as an Atlanta TV station and now includes four cable networks—the

former, metropolitan, six-foot, two-inch Turner has often been in the public eye. In 1976, he bought the Atlanta Braves of baseball's National League. The following year, he stepped his 36-foot sailboat, *Charger*, to victory in the prestigious America's Cup yacht race and has lived up to his nickname "Captain Outrigger." In 1983, he tried but failed to take over the CBS television network. Then, in 1984, he bought the *Weekend Update* show on CBS and its library of 6,500 films for \$2 billion, almost bankrupting his TBS empire.

Beach mark: But the rise of Turner's empire appears to be performing strongly. Last year, CNN and its spin-off Headline News, another 24-hour cable service, made a headline profit of \$100 million on revenues of \$311 million. CNN director Steven Haskin credits the network's live coverage of the January 1985, space shuttle *Challenger*, exploded, killing all seven people aboard—with establishing the service's credibility. Declared Haskin: "That was a beach mark it brought us to the public's attention." Other recent events, notably CNN's around-the-clock coverage of the modest rebellion in Beirut, reinforced the network's reputation as a reliable and immediate source of information. CNN regularly devotes screen time to major breaking stories, returning for updates some 38 or 36 times a day. According to Haskin, one domestic newspaperman-on-airing "viewers want to see events as they develop," he said.

Still, some critics attribute CNN's success more to fortune than to talent. One European, a member emeritus of the University of California at Berkeley's School of Journalism, told *Weekend Update*: "Bob has produced a brander, if not deeper, spot of TV news simply because it operates around the clock and, to some extent, around the world." But he says his correspondents lack the expertise of their competitors. Still Haskin: "CNN does what it does extremely well. It avoids gross mistakes, but it doesn't have the background and skill of the network."

And Turner's current success has been hard-earned: he spent \$200 million on the network before it finally turned a profit in 1985. Now, he faces increased competition from an expanding cable industry at home and overseas, where he is tailoring CNN broadcasts into shorter packages for the European market. But he is clearly confident that his broadcasting principles are strong. Said the pragmatic Turner of his national and cable competitors: "I intend to lock them in. I don't play to lose."

DAVID TURNER with WILLIAM LINTHICUM in Pittsburgh

PEOPLE

An alien dilemma

Canadian actress Michele Scarabelli says that she now spends hours looking at herself in a mirror before going to work. The result of all her primping: a strange face for the working mother from outer space that she plays in the American TV series *Alien Nation*, which debuts this fall. After 2½ hours of makeup, the 30-year-



Scarabelli: a strange face from outer space

old Scarabelli is transformed into a bald alien with a sliding forehead and spiraled markings. But with her new look, Scarabelli—who moved from her home town of Montreal to Los Angeles in 1987 in an attempt to succeed as a Hollywood star and has since appeared in the TV series *Dallas* and *Angels in America*—may have trouble being noticed by producers and directors. Said the actress: "No one will ever recognize me."

Hurtful movie truths

Hollywood star Gene Hackman says that he enjoys golf but prefers acting—in long as he does not have to see his movies. "I feel 22, and there I see that old man up on the screen, and it kills me back," he adds. But evading



ONLY HIS ENGLISH WAS BAD

Before he died in 1980, performer Jimmy Durante said, "I don't want nobody to put me on a pedestal." But *American* actor Leroy Perre, 26, who plays Durante in a new Canadian musical, *Durante*, opening in Vancouver on Sept. 6 following two weeks of previews in Toronto, said that complying with the former star's wish is hard, indeed his research failed to reveal any "dirt whatsoever." Added Perre, who recreates Durante's 30-year career: "He was everybody's Uncle Jimmy: a man of great heart and dignity who never put anyone down."

Test of will

In 1987, after he was that almost freshly in a boxing accident, American Greg LeMond said that he found he might never win a fight. But last week, with championship points from the recent win in his chest, LeMond said that Paris's *Champs Elysees* to win the world's most famous bicycle race, the 120-km Tour de France. Before he could repeat his 1985 victory, LeMond had to overcome a second-class encounter with death from acute appendicitis and recover from that narrow last year. Said the cyclist of his encounter: "I know I would have the last say."



LeMond: encounter with death



Hackman: feels 22

cover until Sept. 7 filming a thriller, *The Narrow Margin*. But Hackman, 59, added that recently he has hesitated to see whether he is ready to go, taking breaks during this break. Hackman—who declined to reveal his hand-cap—said that he is only an average player. It seems that the actor will not be quitting his day job.

Hopes of glory

The reborn Expos are gunning for the title

For a Californian who went to Montreal only two months ago, Mark Langston has had a remarkably important role in a city where fans have traditionally treated major-league baseball only as something that happens between hockey seasons. Indeed, while the Montreal Expos acquired the left-handed pitching star from the Seattle Mariners on May 25, the Expos had already won 378-271 fans to 25 home games and ranked fourth in the National League's East Division—a 24-24 win-loss record that had all changed by the time Langston took the job as coach of Olympic Stadium last week for a crowd of 39,000 to face the Philadelphia Phillies. Quipped by the Montreal fans: Langston struck out 10 Philadelphia players on his way to his first at-bat. The game ended the Expos' sixth consecutive win and kept the team in first place in its division. Its games sold out at the Chicago Cubs' Sold Outters (see page B7). When Mark is pitching your kind of ball game, for the other team he is one of the premier pitchers in the game.

Indeed, Langston has brought an exciting to the team. "By G," the popular nickname for Montreal's \$5,800-a-week Olympic Stadium. A week before the Phillies game, he struck out 12 in his 2-0 victory over the Cincinnati Reds at the stadium. Those numbers' performance by the 28-year-old Langston have given Montreal's team as well as its most ardent and often disappointed supporters, Agents Philadelphia, the crowd even applauded Langston when he struck out to end a second-inning Expo rally. Said Langston, who had won eight games and lost only three of the 12 he has pitched for the Expos going into the weekend: "I've seen a lot of home fans here. It feels like we're making sense for it. It pumps you up."

The Expos, an untested success, after years of lackluster performance and declining fan support, has clearly been a welcome development for the team's owner, Seagram's delivery entrepreneur Charles Bronfman. Since the Expos first took to the field in 1969, they have floundered first in their dormant city since—until 1981. In subsequent years, support for the Expos declined as fans failed to win the "Nation's All-Star game" (which has since been moved to the Expos' home stadium) and the Expos' record has been dropping ever since. In 1985, 2,220,851 fans went to see the team's 81 home games. Last year, the Expos had the second worst attendance in the league, attracting only 1,478,895 compared with 3,055,445 for the

top-ranking New York Mets. Last Expos press conference: Claude Brooks. "Montreal is a little puzzled about what to do about him. They're afraid of being disappointed."

Now there are signs that Montrealers are overcoming that concern. Average attendance at Expos games has climbed to almost 23,000 from 16,255 last year. The still compares poorly with the more than 47,000 fans who regularly flock to Toronto's new domed stadium to watch the Blue Jays who are currently in second place in the American League's East Division. Two weeks ago, the tabloid Montreal Daily News began doing away with its listing of Expos games, saying they are currently in second place in the American League's East Division.

Two weeks ago, the tabloid Montreal Daily News began doing away with its listing of Expos games, saying they are currently in second place in the American League's East Division.

"Montreal is a great sports town, but people here like to watch their own team. They are starting to get enthusiastic about the Expos again."

Strong pitching performances are largely responsible for the Expos' first-place standing. Two years ago, the team lost to St. Louis Cardinals as expected way for first place in the division. But, although only four games below, after losing a late-season series to the Cardinals, now they are one of the most effective starting-pitching rotations in major-league baseball with Langston, South Dakota Democrat, Procter Pierce and Kevin Goss. Smith, 33, who has recovered from elbow surgery that threatened to end his career in 1987, pitched last weekend's sixth



Langston: One of the premier lefties in the game

with the Cardinals with a 9-3 win-loss record and a 3.63 earned-run average—the best in the league.

Montreal is another Expo who has made a remarkable comeback. Playing for the Baltimore Orioles, the 34-year-old Newberg, who posted the Expos in 1986, overcame a shoulder and a recurring injury to his right shoulder. Finally this season, Montreal has moved into one start—because of an injured finger—on his way to establishing an 11-1 record. Said the Expos' center fielder and base

stealer Alfonso Gilespie, a key element of the club's success has been the contribution of its journeyman players. In a July 27 game with Cincinnati, the Expos overcame a 5-1 deficit in the sixth inning to win after utility infielders Ben Haffner and Damon Gerson—who former Blue Jays star who won the 1984 National League batting title—hit three-run and two-run homers respectively. Haffner, who until last year had spent part of his career in the New York Yankees farm system, ran into the dugout after the home run with tears in his eyes.

The presence of such players as Haffner and Gerson, who was released by the Cleveland Indians, has created a sense of cohesion in the team's clubhouse that has made the team one of the most fun to watch in the league. Players say that not even the most of the high price tag but low-key Langston has upset the atmosphere. Said Smith: "As far as chemistry goes, this is one of the best clubs I have played on." Added manager Buck Rodgers: "We have a lot of guys in their second, third and even fourth chances. There are no egotistical egomaniacs here."

Players and team officials give much of the credit for turning the Expos into a division leader to David Dombrowski, 33, the youngest general manager in major-league baseball. According to Brooks, after the Expos' mediocre 1988 season, Dombrowski gave the club's management a mandate to "do what you have to do to give us a [presented] contender." That task left Dombrowski, who spent nine years working his way up at the Chicago White Sox organization before moving to the Expos. Dombrowski went to work looking for such established veterans as pitcher Goss and the currently aging shortstop Spike Owen, whose excellent defensive play and quick hitting have won him a large following of admirers in Montreal.

Said Dombrowski's greatest accomplishment was the acquisition of Langston for the cost of the Expos' top young pitcher, Dombrowski has since strengthened the Expos' bullpen by trading three minor-league players for former Atlanta Braves pitcher Steve Carlton, an established major-league pitcher with the last place Braves. For his part, Moon praises the Expos' organization for making their players feel welcome in Montreal. Moon, a former player of Dombrowski, N.C., is one of about a dozen Expos who take French lessons provided by the club to help the players function as predominantly French-speaking Montrealers.

The Expos give every indication that they will win the division title and perhaps even win back Montreal's prized baseball team. Said Bryan Smith: "This is the chance, the chance of a lifetime. You do not want to blow it." For many of the Expos, there is an added motivation. Despite Dombrowski's assertion that the Expos are a team of "young veterans," many of the club's most wanted players—including Smith and Rogers—know that this may be their last chance for a trip to the World Series, and they are determined to take it.

DAN BURKE is in Montreal.



AIDS research hints some patients were better able to resist killer infections

HEALTH

A new AIDS finding

Recent drug tests are exciting scientists

American medical researchers struck a spark of hope that work in the laboratory using AIDS patients with the poliovirus of evidence showing that an experimental new drug might represent an important advance in treating the disease. Doctors at the National Cancer Institute in Bethesda, Md., released the results of a preliminary study that had used a drug called 2',3'-Deoxyinosine (DIT) in the 13-week-long study published in the U.S. journal Science.

Science showed that some of the AIDS patients who had used DIT for treatment, gained weight and were able to resist more infections. Dr. Robert Yarchoan, co-leader of the research group that conducted the trials, told reporters in Washington, D.C., "This is not a cure for AIDS, but it appears to control the disease."

In the Science article, researchers of the Bethesda research group used that of the 25 men and one woman whom they had treated with DIT, 14 "reported increased weight, reduced fevers or decreased drug requirements." Michael Spence, the editor of an AIDS specialist treatment directory published by the Los Angeles-based American Foundation for AIDS Research, said DIT was approved to be the first new antiviral drug that his group had seen.

Yarchoan said that one of DIT's advantages appeared to be that it did not have any toxic side effects. The new drug inhibits AIDS by blocking the reproduction of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), which cripples the

ability of AIDS victims to fight disease. Under new North American doctors have relied mostly on a similar drug, called zalcitabine (AZT), to help ward off some of the infections that kill AIDS victims. But doctors have reported that AZT causes dangerous side effects in some patients, often depressing bone marrow, which produces red and white blood cells. Because AZT does not appear to do that, Spence predicted that one could "see" the drug of choice over AZT.

For the next stages of testing the U.S. National Institutes of Health, said in Bethesda, announced plans to recruit more than 1,000 patients for further studies in September to compare the effectiveness of AZT and AZT. A spokesman for AIDS manufacturer New York-based Bristol-Myers Co. said that trials would also take place in Canada in the next year. Co-sponsor researchers Karolyi Blass and that the company would make DIT available, under Genentech's federal emergency drug release program, to AIDS patients who are unable to take part in the trials but who qualify medically. Officials at Atlanta's Health Protection Branch said that since AZT had been to be subjected to several testing. Still the early evidence suggested that DIT could help to reduce the toll taken by AIDS, which has killed more than 24,000 people in the United States and another 1,600 in Canada since it was first identified in 1981.

GREGG W. TAYLOR



the same way that classic Walt Disney movies have the power to take adults back to their own childhood. "Gentle stories have grown up with Babar," said Bink. "He is like a 'Snow White.'" In fact, some elements of the Babar stories could well appeal to many parents' tastes: the well-dressed, clean-cut elephants have impeccable manners. And for the movie, 40 artists—who labored in Canada and France for a year or more than 150,000 animation cels—designed elegant backdrops in soothing muted colors that are likely to be more pleasing to adults than the bright, primary tones that cartoonish often use to stimulate young viewers.

As a specialist in family entertainment, Nelvana has become one of the top independent production studios in Canada and the fifth-largest animation studio in the world. Founded in 1972, the company earned an international reputation in 1984, after American director George Lucas—best known for the Star Wars movie series—hired the studio to create two animated TV age-all series, *Raiders and Dinosaurs*. A year later, Orion's American Groupings Corp. and Keweenaw Products Toys Inc. commissioned Nelvana to produce the animated *Carli Bears Movie*. Earning \$34 million in 1985, it became at the time the world's most profitable non-Disney animated movie. Inspired by that success, Nelvana made two attempts. But the last of the trilogy, the 1987 *Carli Bears Adventure in Wonderland*, which Nelvana produced for just under \$5 million, only broke even. Convinced Bink "it was just one sequel too many."

The Babar movie and the widely anchored TV series, which will begin a second season in both the CBC and the ABC channel in the United States in September, have helped restore Nelvana with new energy. In its large converted warehouse in an industrial section of Toronto's west end, animators are now at work on a certain series based on the 1960s hit movie *Discipline*, with director Tim Burton (Bink's acting as creative consultant). Also on the boards are 13 half-hour animated shows based on Christie Chaplin's *Little Tramp*. As well, the company has set up its first merchandising division with Clifford Ross, the New York City-based creative director for the *Joker* movie.

With its measure, publicity campaigns and constant-side release, the launch of *Babar The Movie* resembles that of a major Hollywood movie picture. And although the chubby elephant is an undeniably charming screen star, he lacks the brain power of Bugs Bunny or the rocky personality of Donald Duck. Still, of the gray beast who transports love and loyalty into young viewers' lives, Babar may soon become the world's most famous elephant.

GENE BATTEN

Babar: The *Moviefax* rolls-off products and a theme park in the works

FILMS

Babar's triumphs

A storybook pachyderm hits the big time

It has been 58 years since the little elephant won his way into Laurent de Braboussé's imagination. The French poster reveals that his mother told him bedtime when he was five years old with a story about the lovable beast. Later, as he grew, he dreamed that he followed the elephant king, Babar, onto a wondrous jungle. He then quickly followed into a foxhole, de Braboussé says, and he passed his artist father, Jean, to produce animated stories of Babar. The first was created in 1911, and since then more than 40 Babar books by Jean and, since 1947, Laurent de Braboussé have been translated into 15 languages. Now the elephant king is ready to march over an even wider kingdom of children's entertainment.

Already, two film companies, Canada's Nelvana Ltd. and France's Ellipse Programme, have produced a successful Babar animated TV series. But the elephant appears to be on the verge of silver-screen stardom with the release of *Babar The Movie*, a \$5-million animated feature film made by the same producers. Last week, Babar opened to nearly 100 theaters across Canada in English and French versions, making it the largest domestic release in Canadian history. At the same time, the elephant is stampeding through children's stores with Babar products ranging from toys and clothing to furniture and even a children's perfume—and plans are under way for a Babar theme park.

The movie depicts the elephant's world as a place where the lions of Savanah and family triumph over evil, and even the bad guys are spared. In the Canadian version have scripted an original action-packed story to interest a mass-screen audience that the traditionally simple de Braboussé tales dedicated to toddlers. The plot deals with a young King Babar who saves the city of Colombeville, his kingdom of Elephantland, from invasion by the evil rhinoceros king, Rhinoceros. Although the movie flirts with danger, it presents a gentle roller-coaster ride with few white-knuckle dips. Unusually innocuous at times of the Indiana Jones movies, with chains through crypts and jagged, Babar steps alert of coming scenes that might give children nightmares.

Indeed, the movie—which also opened in 450 theaters in the United States last week and will be released in England and France next spring—preserves the kind and gentle nature of the beast as created by the de Braboussé family. When the young Babar and his girlfriend, Celeste, wander through the jungle on their way to free her mother and other elephants from Rhinoceros' slave camp, they are every child's after-noon-wildlife king: levers with a quiver of cupid arrows and bewitching delightful comic relief comes from Zaphar, a monkey with jungle savvy.

Nelvana's chairman, Michael Herli, 42, says that the movie will attract parents as well as

Sentenced.

He committed no crime.



No jury tried him. No court convicted him. But this little boy has been condemned nonetheless — to a life sentence of poverty, fruitless labour, and ultimate hopelessness. He is a child of the developing world — a world where the laws of survival are harsh. Impure water, unhealthy food and housing, no education, doctors or jobs — these are what condemn small children to hopelessness, pain, and even to death.

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City _____		Prov _____ Code _____	
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BOOKS

Shades of Greene

A biography reveals an author's dark side

THE LIFE OF GRAHAM GREENE
VOLUME ONE 1904-1929

By Norman Sherry
(Lester & Orpen Langens, 782 pages, \$26.95)

It was of his next published novel, *The Man of Action*, the young Graham Greene wrote: "A minor (disappointingly) polished flower in the garden." That curiously over-the-top phrase was an indication that his author would be, at best, a late-blooming talent. But Greene's unerring devotion to his craft enabled him to develop a spare style, one that articulated a profoundly served and deeply uncorrupted vision of life. That vision was reflected in more than 50 interesting thrillers and gripping tragedies, as Greene went on to become one of the foremost authors of his time. Norman Sherry's authorized biography is a painstaking account of that transformation up to 1929, just before Greene published his masterpiece, *The Power and the Glory*.

Sherry succeeds in documenting the ultimate relationship between his subject's life and work with lively thoroughness. But writing an official biography of a living writer can be a double-edged sword: Can one's co-operation in the book was undoubtedly an asset, but at times it appears to have been a liability.

Born in 1904, in Berkhamsted, north of London, Greene enjoyed the advantages of enlightened middle-class parents and a life filled with books, music, games, and, outside: hockey. Still, the fourth of six children was a shy, sensitive, lonely boy. Writes Sherry, who had nightmares and kept "his diary and turned to himself." Overlooked by his popular older brother, Raymond, Greene was made more aware by his physical clumsiness and the torment that fellow students inflicted on him at Berkhamsted School, the private school where his father was headmaster. The *British-born Sherry*—an English professor at Trinity University in San Antonio, Tex.—illustrates how themes of fear, guilt, persecution and betrayal in Greene's work have their origins in his school-day misery.

Several suicide attempts convinced his par-

ents that their son needed professional help, and when he was 16 they sent him for six months of intensive psychotherapy in London. The result was a positive turning point in his life—as was his experience at Balliol College, Oxford, which Greene entered in 1922. In that stimulating intellectual environment, he discovered his passion for and developed interests in politics and religion that became central to his writing. Thus, Greene also met Vivian Dayne-Brown, a



Greene: a decidedly uncorrupted vision of life

literary editor whom he married in 1927.

The biography, with the meticulous correspondence between Greene and Dayne-Brown, discloses his passionate intensity and her initial hesitation. A devoted Roman Catholic, Dayne-Brown assisted Greene become a convert as a condition for marriage. He complied, but his Catholicism was less a convincing refuge than a preservative context for the sequestered spiritual conflicts that came to dominate his serious fiction.

The success of Greene's first published novel, *The Man of Action* (1928), prompted his decision to quit his job as an editor at *The Times* of London to write full time. Despite

professional setbacks and financial difficulties, by 1936 Greene had emerged as a successful literary figure with his novel *Bridges at Tokoia*. He also gained a considerable reputation as a screenwriter, novelist, and book and film reviewer. A restless world traveler who journeyed to some of the remotest parts of Africa and Latin America in search of material—he once said, "I cannot invent"—Greene had a strong desire to reach beyond his conventional, middle-class world. Says Sherry: "His seeking out of the exotic, the exotic, the sexual and the devout took him in many directions."

Sherry—who had access to Greene's journals and entered the author's most private secrets—points out that Vivian did not share her husband's reverent curiosity. Yet he leaves many unanswered questions concerning the effect that Greene's abstinence had on their marriage. Similarly, he mentions Greene's relations with prostitutes, but provides no outside look at Greene's love life. Vivian had "disowned." That and similar comments suggest that Sherry has been constrained by his role as an authorized biographer. Also troubling are his misleading historical generalizations he develops the Spanish Civil War as basically a conflict between Catholicism and atheism.

The Life of Graham Greene is a meticulously researched, highly readable book. But it lacks the unequivocal authority—and eloquence—that would place it in the same league as Richard Ellman's 1967 biography of Oscar Wilde. After all, Sherry writes Ellman, but in contrast with a living subject, whom he may have felt was looking over his shoulder.

MORTON KITES

MAGAZINE'S BEST-SELLING LIST

FICTION

- 1 *The Raven Hawk*, by Carol (1)
- 2 *The Nightingale*, by Hugh (2)
- 3 *A Prayer for Owen Mirren*, by Craig (2)
- 4 *Men, Steel* (1)
- 5 *The Diamond Throne*, by Zilber (3)
- 6 *Capitol Games*, by Sanders (5)
- 7 *The Seeds of Time*, by Sheldon (3)
- 8 *A Time to Die*, by Smith (3)
- 9 *The Temple of My Bones*, by Walker (3)
- 10 *The Season Women*, by Zilber (10)

NONFICTION

- 1 *A Woman Named Jackie*, by Myers (1)
- 2 *My Life*, by Eisenhower (1)
- 3 *Love and Marriage*, by Cole (1)
- 4 *Deadly Women*, by Marlowe (4)
- 5 *Shen's Secret*, by Myers (5)
- 6 *Headwaters*, by Marlowe (4)
- 7 *Headed, Handed and Nailed* (2)
- 8 *Marching to Armageddon*, by Myers and Greenstein (2)
- 9 *The Andy Warhol Diaries*, edited by Pat Hackett (2)
- 10 *The Heart Beethoved House in the Wind*, by Kiparsky (2)

Percentages and weeks

Compiled by Sandra McGeorge



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Charly's loss, Bardot's gain

BY ALLAN ROTHERINGHAM

The best stories, in my long years in the trade, never make it onto the front pages of the newspapers. The news editors, who make up page 1, have to fit in with stars and splash-credes and shorter, controversial and political speeches in other words, the dull stuff. The really interesting stuff is always buried way at the back of the paper, tucked in between the ads, hidden from the public eye. They are always too short, and make too-page stories (which are always too long), and you want to read more about them.

Thus it is with the story about Brigitte Bardot contrasted by neighbor's donkey. Now that's what I want to read. It is good, sometimes reading, granted, but I think I would like it as well in February as I do in July.

There are some people who hide deeply from view once their cleavage goes south. Not Brigitte. She has staying power. She has a gift for catching headlines every few years. Once she disappeared from the silver screen (and only as a charity, it wasn't long before she resurfaced on an air for all her friends), she spent on saving the cute little baby seals. Baby seals were big in the news that year, and it is hard for the TV cameras to keep their lenses off a selfish retired actress who was heavily into the animal-rights movement. And was breaking heavily as a model.

After a time, the news editors and TV cameramen tired of the Bardot act, as she appeared a lot of a lot in the same-the-animal-rights-movement and—your model, don't you?—her name hasn't made past for some time. This subject? A stroke of genius! De lauder the neighbor's donkey. Readers have sent the story around the world, and the supermodel was better in the center of attention once again.

It seems that Charly, who was taken in as a supporting actress by Bardot while owner Jean-Pierre Murot was away from home, proved an extremely successful donkey. He not only attempted to attract Charly's own donkey, Murot, but even tried to buy her 22-year-old mare, Duchesse. Duchesse, presumably, was then in Brigitte's pasture for genetic animals



in front of civil rights legislation, and the sea goddess thought it was all getting a bit much and added in a temporary seagull to do the weekend work on poor Charly.

An aide Murot, claiming "unacceptable behavior" on behalf of his neighbor, told reporters that "Charly's coming back here"—in one of the understatements of our time—"for his things will never be the same again." One would actually find it hard to argue with that. It is wonderful in the time when the marvelous little Northern Dancer, having won the Kentucky Derby and the Preakness but finishing third in the Belmont, was retired to stud, subsequently becoming the most successful sire in Thoroughbred racing history. At the time, a sports columnist wrote that Northern Dancer was his entire opposite: he was young, rich, good-looking, and his entire sex life lay before him.

Charly, a lovely donkey, ugly, now has all

those lustful thoughts behind him, and it's no wonder that Jean-Pierre, as a Frenchman perhaps overly sympathetic to his pet's dilemma, is understandably considering a lawyer to sue if damages can be claimed.

It is unclear how more money could recompense Charly for the pleasures he has lost and will never enjoy again, but Brigitte has acquired the headlines again—even if some editors don't understand where stories should be placed.

Gordon Secker always used to declare on *First Page Challenge* (whatever happened to that show anyway?) that a story needed only one of four elements to make it: in the first page, money, sex, crime or scandal. Meaning, those are the four things the great uncashed are interested in. On that criterion, Brigitte and Charly make it in spades.

Charly had ambitions, which were based on sex, Jean-Pierre says it was a crime, and Brigitte may have to pay out some money. It's the best news story of the week, not a one to match it. Who would have thought of Secker on the *Keweenaw* outside Nure, where all this action was taking place, was once world-famous for its topless popes and now makes it back into print on the heels for the ready donkey. Perhaps he had been watching video-cassette of Brigitte's early steamy exploits on the silver screen.

It's hard to imagine how Brigitte is going to make it back into the cash-carrying ranks of the animal-rights regulars, tending to be rather groundhog types who once successfully posed around a London theatre after an actor was required to feed a herd of live goldfish across the stage.

The point also suggests, needless to say, besides taking the sharp pang knife in Charly's mind, but we all know live exploits these might people are these days. It's hard to imagine Brigitte being allowed back on a single sex live, a suggestion that will greatly reduce the Newfoundland seal-bathers.

One must, however, applaud her versatility. She has gone from making an awful lot of money by cutting male gonads—then through her Mother Teresa period with the baby seals—to now removing those of candidate Charly. She remains in the headlines as a result, but I just with the news editors would suggest from page 10 that the front-page editors bekeeping, sharing with all that, with other tabloids and muckrakers and political lies and moral commissions and best waves.

Gordon Secker knew what he was talking about.



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